

THE
Clarks Tutor
 FOR
ARITHMETICK
 AND
VVRITING:

Or, A Plain and Easie way of Arithme-
 tick illustrated with apt and fit Tables for
 Resolving the most difficult Questions
 concerning Interest & Annuities,
 and other *Useful Purposes*:

Being the REMAINS of that Famous
 Arithmetition and Eminent Lawyer,
EDMUND WINGATE, Esq;

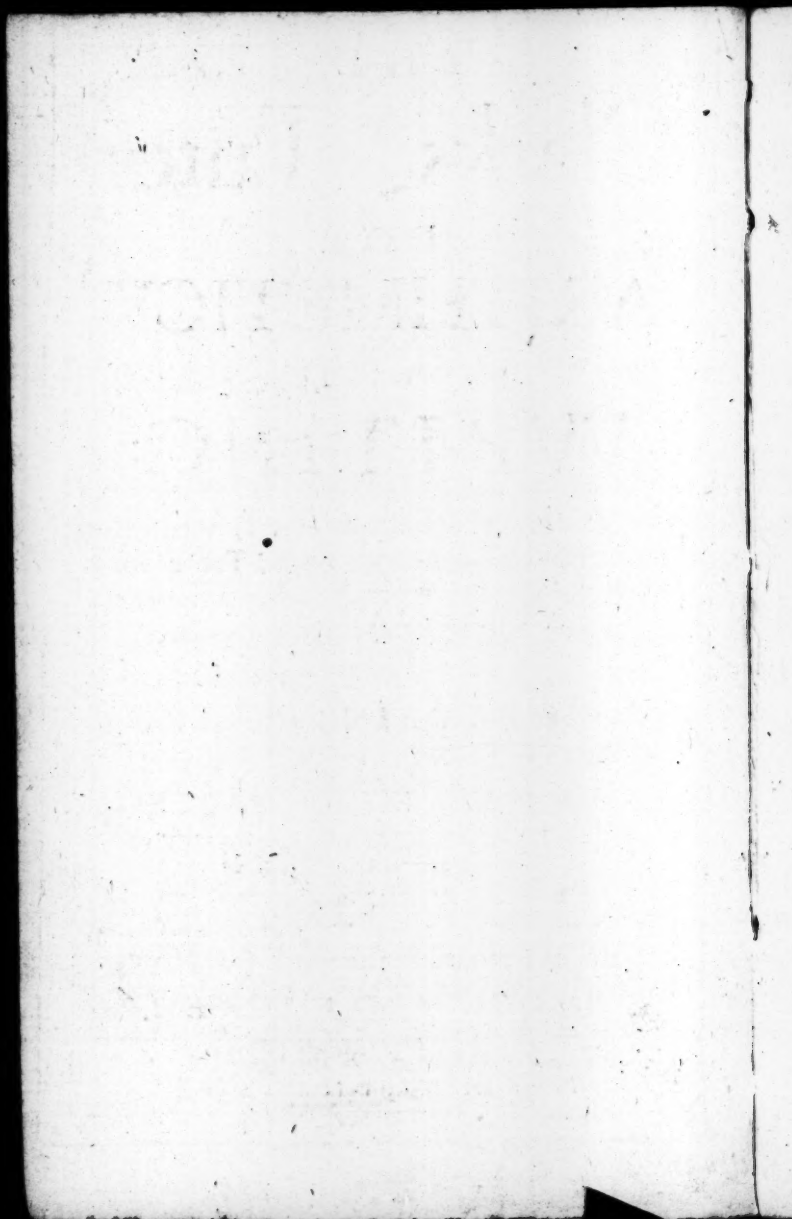
With a Convenient

C O P Y B O O K

For the attaining the most usual Hands

By **EDWARD COCKER.**

London, Printed by S. G. for Henry Twisford in
 Vine-Court, Middle-Temple, 1671.





Courteous Reader,

THe Subject of this Inchi-
ridion of *Missilanyes*, is
Arithmetical and Mathe-
matical, They were the Remains
of that famous and learned Arith-
metition and eminent Lawyer
Edmund Wingate Esq;, who had
framed a plain and easie way of
Arithmetick, fitted for the capa-
city of all young Clerks that
would be industrious in the
knowledge of those Arts, and is
now made so *Practicable* for a
General use, that any (though
of mean capacities) may easily
find the use thereof. Not onely
by the ordinary Rules of Arith-
metrick

The Epistle.

mètick, but also accommodated with fit and apt Tables calculated for many uses; By which Tables themselves (with the help of Addition) most difficult Questions concerning the valuation of Leases or Annuities or Simple Interest and of *common Commerce and Trade* are resolved and illustrated by plain examples already computed to your hand:

And because in Clark-ship there will be a daily use of these Rules, I have thought it very convenient to expose this as an expedient to those Clarks who have furnished themselves with all sorts of Presidents for conveying

The Epistle.

ancing, and other Instruments now in use, for herein you will find the just value of any Lease either in possession or reversion, the value of money at 6 or 8 *per Cent.* the measuring of Timber, Glass, Pavement, Brick-work, as also the use of a Gaging-Rod, which was invented and practised by the same Author, and there are divers other Tables and things in this Tract, which are of daily use, which I need not here make recital of, but rather commend them to thy practice: And for the better completing of this Manual there is added a useful Copy-Book made and invented by Mr. Cocker, for
th


The Epistle


the better attaining of the most
practical Hands now in Use;
All which I leave to thy kind
acceptation, *Farewel.*

THE

oft
/e;
nd

IE


Our sick, lame, ben, mad, forward place;
Your breast from board, go, lead of right;
Your fingers grait, munde every grace;
Those you ben freely, beare it light.
Full, small, height, depth, & distance mark
There? with perfections, make a mark.





THE CLERK'S TUTOR for Writing

		March													
Dom	Year of our Lord	Apr	Sep	Jun	Nov	Aug	May	Jan	*	*					
W	ed	July	Dec	*	Feb	*	*	Oct	*	*					
AG	1660	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4	5					DC
F	1														
E	2														BA
D	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7					AG
CB	4														
A	5	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8	9					FE
G	6														
F	7	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1680	1					DC
ED	8														
C	9	29	30	31	*	*	*	*	2	3					AG
B	1670														
A	1	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	4	5					FE
GF	2														
E	3	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1687	6					CB

A perpetuall Almanack

London Printed for Io: Streater. In: Flesher.
and An: Fryford. Sold in Vine Court
Middle Temple. 1667.

September 10. 1667.

I have received from Mr. John Deane
of London Mace the Sum of one
hundred pounds in full of all Arrears
from the beginning of the World to
this day of the date hereof. I say received
by me Edmund Waller
Abed of F. h. i. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.

Labd d e e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z z

meñe. Redime mē. Thou shalt Diligentē and
Examine & fellow Good & honest Employm^t
Know, Love & Magnificy Name of Our
Deepest. Quibly Repent ye. Sin. & treasure
up Virtue & Wisdom. Expell Ye. vices & zealously.

By infacunda est sine reu. chru benedictus sine. Ark.

A a A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

† apolius scribis dei grā Augst. Scror. ffidur. & hūitū. Reg. fidei x
defensor. Et hūitū. Scror. ffidur. & hūitū. Reg. fidei x
atūis. Scror. ffidur. & hūitū. Reg. fidei x

A a B B C C D D E E F F G G H H I I J J K K L L M M
N N O O P P Q Q R R S S T T U U V V W W X X Y Y Z Z

11. Als das erste Buch der Psalmen

11. Als das zweite Buch der Psalmen

11. Als das dritte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das vierte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das fünfte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das sechste Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das siebente Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das achte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das neunte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das zehnte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das elfte Buch der Psalmen
11. Als das zwölfte Buch der Psalmen
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11. Als das vierzehnte Buch der Psalmen
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11. Als das hundertste Buch der Psalmen



a b c d e f f i g h i f l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Sundrie

made the second day of May
in the yeare of our Lord one
thousand six hundred sixty &

Abbedesfg h b i l m n o p
q r s s e f v u w x y y z e g p



THE
CLERKS
TUTOR,
FOR
ARITHMETICK.

TO pass by (at present) the manners
of *Numbering* used by the *Anciens*,
as by the *Grecians Romans, &c.*
I shall first intreat of those now
most in use with us, at this day: Not omit-
ting (afterwards) to give you a sight of
those forementioned, because, sometimes
they may be found in ancient *Records*,
Deeds and Evidences, and are in some of
B His

2 *The CLERKE STutor,*

His Majesties Courts of *England* still in use, and so the knowledge of them may be assistant to the *young Clerk* in his Practice. The most common way now in use to express the value of *Numbers*, is by the *Arabick Notes* or Characters, called by them *Ziphers*, by the *Hebrews sephers*, and by us *Cyphers*.

There are Ten of them in *Number*, thus Named and Charactered.

One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Cipher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

These are their *Names* and *Characters* according to our manner of *Placing* and *Reading* of them, but the Way of placing these *Characters* (to be read according to their *Values*, when divers of them are placed together) is from the *Right* hand to the left, after the manner of the *Hebrews* in their *Writings*.

For the *Progression* of these *Figures*, *Ciphers*, or *Characters*, it is *Decimal*, or by *Tens*,
for

for every figure standing to the *Left* hand is increased *ten* times the *value* of that figure which stands to the *Right* of it.

Thus if one single figure stand by it self, it signifies simply it self, as 5 standing alone signifies onely *Five*, the figure 4 only *Four*, &c.

But if a *Cypher* be set to any of the Nine single figures (to the right hand of it) it increaseth that figure to ten times his value, as a *Cypher* set to the right hand of 5, thus (50) maketh it *Fifty*, being set to 4, thus (40) it maketh the four, *Forty*: 6, thus (60) *Sixty*,

And if any two figures be placed together, that of them which standeth to the *Right* hand, signifies only it self, without any augmentation, but that of the two which standeth to the *Left* hand, signifieth *Ten* times its own value, and must be so expressed.

Thus these two figures, 54, standing together. The 4 to the *right* hand, signifieth onely *Four*, but the 5, which standeth to the *Left* hand signifieth ten times 5, that is *Fifty*, and must be so expressed, And both the figures together must be thus Read, *Fifty four*,

63	} Must be read	Sixty Three.
81		Eighty One.
97		Ninety Seven
16		Sixteene.

Again, If three figures stand together, that towards the *Right* hand, signifies only its self; The *Middlemost* ten times its self: as before, and the third (that to the *Left* hand) One hundred times its self.

Thus, these three figures 7 6 3, standing together. The 3 signifies only *Three*, the 6 *Sixty*, and the 7 *Seven hundred*, and must be so Read, and Expressed, *Seven hundred Sixty Three* And these Numbers.




9	8	7	} Must be Read	Nine hundred Eighty
6	5	4		Seven.
3	2	1		Six hundred fifty Four.
				Three hundred Twenty One.

And thus much for the Expressing or Reading of Numbers consisting of three signes or Places, Which may Properly be called a *Period*. For he that can number
three

for ARITHMETICK. 5

three signes, may consequently number as many as he pleases, and give unto them what appellation he will.

I shall here add a short Table consisting of three *Periods*, the first of *Unites*, the second of *Thousands*, and the third of *Millions*.

III Period	II Period	I Period
		
<i>Millions</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Unites.</i>
One Ten Hundred	One Ten Hundred	One Ten Hundred
7 6 8	3 5 6	2 0 4

This Table Consisting of three *Periods*, both under the first *Period* this Number 204,

Or, Two hundred and four *Unites*.

Under the Secnd *Period* this 356,
Or, Three hundred fifty Six thousands,

Under the Third *period* this 768,

B 3

Or,

6 *The CLERKES Tutor,*
Or, *Seven hundred Sixty Eight Milli-*
ons,

And so the three *Periods* of Numbers
standing together thus,

768. 356. 204.

Are thus to be read,

Seven hundred Sixty Eight Millions,
Three hundred fifty six Thousand, Two
Hundred and four.

And according to this *Example* may any
other Number of a like number of *Periods*
be Read. And if any desire to add more
Periods, they may attribute to them what
appellations they please, as I before have
intimated: But these may suffice.

The

The Way of Numbering in Use among the
GRECIANS.

UNITES.

A α	Alpha	1
B β	Beta	2
Γ γ	Gamma	3
Δ δ	Delta	4
E ε	Epsilon	5
ς	Sigmata	6
Z ζ	Zeta	7
H η	Eta	8
Θ θ	Theta	9

TENS.

I ι	Iota	10
K κ	Cappa	20
Λ λ	Lambda	30
M μ	Mi	40
N ν	Ni	50
Ξ ξ	Xi	60
Ο ο	Omicron	70
Π π	Pi	80
ς	Zigma	90
	B 4	H N-

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HUNDREDS.

P	Rho	100
Σ	Sigma	200
T	Tau	300
U	Upsilon	400
Φ	Phi	500
Χ	Chi	600
Ψ	Psi	700
Ω	Omega	800
Θ		900

THOUSANDS.

1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	4000
5	5000
6	6000
7	7000

And so in others, As 1669. &c.

The

*The Romanse or Latines way of
Numbering.*

One	I	I
Five	V	5
Ten	X	10
Fifty	L	50
One hundred	C	100
Five hundred	D	500
One thousand	M	1000
Five thousand	MD	5000
Ten thousand	MM	10000
Fifty thousand	MDM	50000
One hundred thousand	MMMD	100000
And so any As,		
1669. CLXIX		

Addition

Addition:

Addition is of two kindes, viz, 1. *Simple*, and 2. *Compounded*.

1. *Simple Addition*, Is the bringing of two, or more numbers; of the same *Name Kind or Thing*, as of all *Years*, all *Men*, all *Miles* all *Pounds*, all *Yards*, *Ells* or the like, into one entire or *Gross Sum*, which is usually called the *Sum* or *Total* of that *Addition*.

2. *Compound Addition*, is the adding, or bringing of two, or more *Sums* of divers *Denominations*, or *Names* or *Things*, into one entire *Sum* or *Total*, which shall be of the same *Denominations*. As to bring divers *Sums* Consisting of *Pounds*, *Shillings* and *Pence* into one entire *Sum* of *Pounds* *Shillings* and *Pence*. Or to add divers *Sums* consisting of *Years*, *Moneths*, and *Dayes*, into one *gross Sum* or *Total* consisting of the like parts.

I. The

I, *The practice of Simple Addition.*

The Precept for the Adding of Numbers of one Name or Kind together is this.

Set the Numbers to be added, orderly one under the other, that is to say, Unites, under Unites, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, &c. And with your pen draw a Line under them; then begin with that Row or Column or Rank of figures, which is to your right hand, and at the lowermost figure thereof, and add all the figures in that Row together, setting down the sum of them under the line (if the sum be less than Ten) but if the sum exceed Ten, then set down the excess above Ten, or Tens, that you find in that Row, and for every Ten carry a Unite to the next Row to your Left hand, so continuing till you come to the last Row Leftward, and then set down, not onely the Excess above the Tens, but the number of the Tens also, & then the Sum of figures standing under the line, shall be the Sum or Total of all the other sums, be they two or more. This Precept shall be made easie by Examples, and those Examples shall be by the Resolving of several easie Questions, which
come

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come under so may be comprised within the bounds of this *Rule*.

Question 1.

One hath out at Interest, in the hands of Three several persons viz. A. B. and C. three Sums of Mony, A. hath 3729 l. B. 978 l. and C. 435 l. What is the sum of money that is in all the three persons hands?

First, set the three sums down orderly, one under the other, as you see done in the Margin, drawing a line vnder.

1.	Secondly, Begin
A ——— 3729	with the first row of
B ——— 978	figures towards the
C ——— 435	Right hand, and add
—————	them together in
Totall ——— 5142	this manner, say-
	ing, 5 and 8 is 13,
	and 9 is 22, this
	number consisting of two Tens, and two
	over, set the 2 under the line, and carry the
	two Tens to next Row, Saying, Saying, 2
	which I carried, and 3 is 5, and 7 is 12 and
	2 is 14, set down the 4, and carry the one
	Ten to the next Row, saying, 1 which I
	carried

for ARITHMETICK. 13

carried and 4 is 5, and 9 is 14, and 7 is 21, set down 1, and carry the two Tens to the last Row, saying, 2 which I carried and, 3 is 5, which set under the line, so is your Addition ended, and the Sum or Total of this Money out is 5142 l.

Question. 2.

One let a Lease of a House for 29 yeares to commence the 29th. of September 1668, In what year of our Lord will that Lease be expired.

To the year of our Lord 1668, add 29, the Sum will be 1697, and upon the 29th. of September in that year, will the lease be Expired.

September 29th. ——— 1668

Tears. ——— 29

The Lease terminates Sep. 29th. 1697

When Large sums of Money are lent upon sudden occasions, and for short times, the Interest for a day or two is considerable, wherefore take this.

Question

Question 3.

How many dayes are there from the 4th. of April to the 17th. of August both the dayes being included?

Set the Names of the severall Moneths down, and against them the number of Dayes included in each of them, Excluding the beginning Daies of the Moneth in which the Money was lent, and the Days in that Moneth after the Money was paid, so

	Dayes	will the Sum stand
April	27	as in the Margin,
May	31	Then begin and
June	30	add two Rows of
July	31	figures, saying, 7
August	17	and 1 is 8, and 1 is
		9, and 7 is 16, set
		down 6 and carry
Total	136	one Ten, saying,
		one which I cari-

ed and 1 is 2, and 2 is 5, and 3 is 8, and 3 is 11, and 2 is 13, which set under the line, so is the Addition ended, and the Total Sum of Daies is 136.

II, The

II. The Practice of Compound Addition.

The Precept for the *Addition* of Number of divers Denominations, Names, or Things, is this.

First, Set all the Numbers, if the same Denomination, or kind, one under another, and every several Denomination in a distinct Row or Column by it self, and draw a line under them.

Secondly, Begin your Addition with the least (or smallest) Denomination first, and in the adding of that Row together, consider how often, the next greater Denomination, is contained in that lesser Denomination, and for every one, carry One to the next greater Denomination, and adding that Row together, consider how often the next greater, is contained in that, and for every time, carry One to the next, setting down the remainder under the line. And thus must you proceed, be there never so many Denominations.

Examples will make this Plain:

Question

Question 4.

One hath owing him of four severall persons,

A. B. C. and D. these Four Sums of money.

A. owes 368l. 16s. 3d. B 97l. 18s. 8d.

C 61l 2s. 10d, and D 12l. 11s. 8d.

What is the Sum of all these debts?

Set the severall Sums orderly one under another, as in the Example is done, that is, the Pounds under Pounds, the Shillings under shillings, and the Pence under Pence, in so many distinct Rows or Columns, Then, Pence being the Smallest, or lowest Denomination, begin with the addition of that Row or Colum first,

	l.	s.	d.
A Ows	368	16	3
B Ows	97	18	8
C Ows	61	02	10
D Ows	12	11	8
	<hr/>		
	540	09	5

Saying, 3d. and 10d. is 13d. and 8d. is 21d.

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26d. and 3d. is 29; that is 2 Shillings and 5 Pence, set the 5d. under the line, and for the two shillings carry 2 to the next Row or Column of shillings.

Saying, 2 s. which I carryed and 11 s. is 13s. and 2s. is 15s. and 18s. is 33s. and 16s. is 49s. that is 2 pound and 9s. set the 9s. under the line, and carry the two Pounds to the next Column of pounds;

Saying, 2 pounds which I carryed, and 2 is 4, and 1 is 5, and 7 is 12, and 8 is 20, Set a Cipher under the line, and carry 2 saying, 2 and 1 is 3, and 6 is 9, and 9 is 18 and 6 is 24, set 4 under the line and carry 2, saying 2 and 3 is 5, which set under the line. So is the Addition ended, and the sum of the four debts is, 540l. — 9s. — 5d.

And according to this *Precept*, and the foregoing *Examples*, may you add divers sums together as followeth.

C

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l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	q.
3692	16	9	63	2	4	3
127	03	2	19	11	3	1
761	13	4	16	2	1	0
179	09	10	26	9	8	2
35	04	2	13	6	8	1
9	18	7	9	8	7	2
4806	05	10	148	0	09	1

The Proof of Addition.

Add all the sums together again (except the first, (which in the following Example is 479l. 16s. 3d. 3q.) and then add the Total of the second Addition, (which is 173l. 1s. 2d. 3q.) to the former first total, and if the sum of them two be equal to the first total, your work is true, otherwise not.

Exam.

Example.

l.	s.	d.	q.
479	16	3	3
92	11	2	1
16	3	9	3
14	6	2	3
50	0	0	0
<hr/>			
First Total	652	17	6
<hr/>			
Second total	173	01	3
<hr/>			
Prooffe	652	17	6
<hr/>			
Equal to the First Total.			

Substraction.

OF *Substraction* there are also two Kinds,
as there were of *Addition*, For

20 *The CLERKE Tutor,*

1. The Numbers to be Subtracted one from the other, may be of one and the same *Name or Denomination*; Or,
2. They may be of different *Kinds Names or Denominations*,

In both which this is the Precept.

Set the Numbers to be subtracted one under the other as in Addition, alwaies the greater number uppermost, and under them draw a line. Then beginning with the least Denomination first, and take the undermost out of that over it, if it be the greater, but if the number below be greater than that above, or over it, you must add One of the next Denomination to it, to make it greater, and restore it again when you come to it and the number which standeth under the Line, shall be the Difference, or Remainder of the lesser number when taken or Subtracted from the greater. As by Example shall be made evident.

I: Subtraction of Numbers of the same Denomination

Quest.

Question. I.

In the year of our Lord 1597, there was a Lease commenced the 24th. of June for 97 yeares, how many years of the 97 are expired, this year 1668, and how many are there yet to come?

The present year of our Lord 1668

The year of the Leases Commencement. 1597

Yeares of the Lease Expired 71

First, set down the present year of our Lord 1668, it being the greater Number, and under it, the year of the Leases commencement 1597, and under them draw a Line, Then beginning towards the right hand saying, Take 7 out of 8 and there remains 1, set 1 under the line, Then go to the next figure 9, saying, Take 9 out of 6, which you cannot do, because 9 is greater than 6, therefore, to 6 you must add 1 (or 10) making it 16, and say, 9 from 16 cannot, but 9 from 16 there remains 7,

C 3 set

set 7 under the line, and for the 1 (or 10) which you borrowed, carry 1 to the next place; saying, 1 which I carried and 5 is 6, from 6 above, and there remains 0, so is your Substraction ended, and the number of years that are expired of the Lease are 71.

Now for the second part of the Question, which is, To know, how many years are yet to come, you must set your Numbers thus,

The Number of years Let ——— 97

Yeares Expired ——— 71

Yeares to come ——— 26

Then subtract 71 from 97, saying, 1 from 7 and there remains 6, set 6 under the line, and say again 7. from 9 and there remains 2, set 2 under the line, So is the Substraction ended, and the years yet to come of the Lease are 26, which you may thus prove,

To 71 the years expired
Add 26 the Years to come

They make 97 the number of years of the Lease.

Quest.

Question 2.

How many years are expired, since the 25th.
year of the Reign of King Henry the third,
to this year of our Lord, 1668?

In many old Deeds and Evidences, you
finde, many times, them dated only by the
year of the Kings Reign in which they
were granted or made, and not by the
year of our Lord, To find the expiration
of time since the date of any such Writings,
A Table of the beginning continuance and
end of the severall Kings Reiges, will be
serviceable, and may be had in many Al-
manacks, But to our Question.

Henry the 3d. began his Reign	1216
October the 19th	1216
To which add the 25th. year of his	
Reign,	25

The then year of our Lord was	1241
Which being subtracted from	
the present year of our Lord	1668
There Remains	427

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And so many years are past since the
25th^e year of the Reign of King Henry
the 3d.

Question 3,

*A Lease was granted the first of May in the
17th^e year of the Reign of Q. Eliza-
beth, for 99 years, in what year of our
Lord will that Lease be Expired? and how
many years are yet to come?*

Queen Elizabeth began her Reign	1558
Add the 17th ^e year of her Reign	17
<hr/>	

The year of the Leases Commencem ^t	1575
To which add the years granted	99
<hr/>	

The Lease Terminates in the year	1674
From which subtract	
the present year of	1668
our Lord	
<hr/>	

There remain years	6
--------------------	---

And so there is 6 years of the Lease yet
to come.

II. Exam-

II. Examples of Numbers of divers Denominations.

Question 4.

One Lent his friend 365*l.*--16*s.*--3*d.* of which he hath paid him 279*l.*--13*s.*--4*d.* What is yet unpaid of the sum Lent?

Set the Numbers to be Subtracted one under the other thus, the greater of them uppermost.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lent	365	16	3
Paid	279	13	4
	<hr/>		
Rests to pay	86	02	11
	<hr/>		
The prooffe	365	16	3
	<hr/>		

Then begin your Substraction thus, saying, 4*d.* from 3*d.* I cannot, wherefore add 12*d.* to 3*d.* and it makes 15*d.* wherefore say, 4*d.* from 15*d.* and there remains 11*d.* set 11*d.* under

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11 d. under the line, And for the 12d. which you borrowed, carry 1 shilling to the Column of shillings, saying 1s. which I carried, and 13s. is 14s. take 14s. out of 16s. and there remains 2s. Set 2s. under the Line. Then go to the Pounds saying 9 from 5 I cannot, but 9 from 15 and there remains 6, set 6 under the line and carry 1. Saying 1 which I carried and 7 is 8, take 8 from 6 I cannot, but 8 out of 16, and there remains 8, set 8 under the line, and carry 1, saying 1 and 2 is 3, take 3 out of 3 and there remains 0, so is the Subtraction ended, and the sum unpaid is, 86l. 2s. 11d.

Which may be thus proved, for if you add the sum paid, and the sum to pay together, If the sum of that Addition be equal to the sum Lent, the Worke is true, otherwise not, As by the foregoing Example it appeareth.

Question 5.

A Client delivered to his Attorney for the management of his Suite 30l. of which the Attorney hath laid out as followeth.

For

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the Declaration	3	6	8
For examining of Witnesses	1	2	2
For Feeing of Council	12	7	7
For Searching the Records	5	8	2
For necessary Expences	1	0	0

*How much hath he Expended in all,
and how much remains in his hands?*

First set down the 30*l.* and draw a line under it; Then set the several Disbursements under that orderly, and draw a Line under them; Then add the disbursements together, and Subtract the Sum of them from the Sum first delivered; the Remainder shall be the Money remaining. As by the Following work it is plain.

Money

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Money delivered	30	00	0
	<hr/>		
Several disbursements	3	06	8
	1	02	2
	12	07	0
	5	08	3
	1	00	0
	<hr/>		
Disbursed in all	23	04	1
	<hr/>		
Remains	6	15	11
	<hr/>		
The Proofs	30	00	0

Multi-

Multiplication:

Multiplication, teacheth to know how much any one Sum augmented or increased by any other Sum, doth amount unto,

In it there are Three *Terms* chiefly to be considered.

1. The *Multiplicand*. Which is the number to be *Multiplied*

2, The *Multiplier*. Or Number by which you *Multiply*:

3. The *Product*, Or the *Sum* produced by the Multiplication of the two former,

As if you would Multiply 9 by 3. that is, if you would know how much 3 times 9 would amount unto, 3 times 9 is 27. here

9 is the *Multiplicand*

3 is the *Multiplier*, and

27 is the *Product*.

Now

Now before you can arrive to any perfection in *Multiplication*, you must readily know, by heart, how to multiply any two single figures together, as 6 times 7 is 42. Or 9 times 8 is 72 or 6 times 5 is 30, or 8 times 8 is 64, and so of any others, which this Table plainly shews, and must perfectly be learned by heart.

The Multiplication Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

If you are to multiply any two single figures together, this Table will help you. As suppose you would know how much 6 times 4 is, look for 6 in the first Column towards your left hand, among the greater figures, and look along that line till you come just under 4 standing among the great figures at the top of the Table, and in that Square which is against 6 in the side, and under 4 at the top of the Table, there stands 24 which is the Sum or Product of 6 Multiplied by 4. The like of any other,

The Precept for working of Mutiplication.

Set the Multiplier under the Mu'tiplicand, and under them draw a Line, Then Multiply every single figure of the Multiplier into every single figure of the Mu'tiplicand, setting down the several Products one under another removing every one of them, the place more to the Left hand than that preceding, Then draw a line, and add the several Products all together and the sum of them shall be the general Product of that Multiplication,

This

This precept made Plain by Examples.

Question 1.

In 364 Pence how many farthings be there.

Here 364 Pence is the *Multiplicand*, and 4 (because there are 4 farthings in one Penny) is the *Multiplier*, Which must be thus

$$\begin{array}{r}
 364 \text{ Multiplicand} \\
 4 \text{ Multiplier} \\
 \hline
 1456 \text{ Product}
 \end{array}$$

The Numbers being thus set down, begin your *Multiplication* in this manner, saying, 4 times 4 is 16, set 6 under the line, and also under 4, and for the Ten bear one in minde, and say again, 4 times 6 is 24 and 1 in minde is 25, set 5 under the line, and for two Tens bear two in minde, and say again, 4 times 3 is 12, and 2 in minde is 14, which being the last figure of the sum, set down both the 4, and the 1, so will the product be 1456, and so many farthings are there in 364 Pence.

Quest,

Question 2.

In 6598 Yards, how many Feet be there.

You must note that in one yard there are 3 feet, therefore set them down thus and multiply 6598 by 3.

Yards	6598	Multiplicand.
Feet	3	Multiplier

19794

Then begin to Multiply, saying 3 times 8 is 24, set down 4 and carry 2. Then 3 times 9 is 27 and 2 carryed is 29, set down 9 and carry 2. Then 3 times 5 is 15, and 2 in mind is 17. set down 7 and carry 1. Lastly 3 times 6 is 18 and 1 is 19. which being the last set down, and the Sum of feet in 6598 yards is 19794.

Question 3.

In 9657 Shillings, how many Pence and Farthings are there?

Because 12 Pence make one Shilling
D Mul-

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Multiply 9657 by 12. Which you must do in this manner.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9657 \text{ Multiplicand} \\
 12 \text{ Multiplier} \\
 \hline
 19314 \\
 9657 \\
 \hline
 115884 \text{ Product}
 \end{array}$$

First Multiply the 9657 by 2 as is before taught, and that product is 19314. Again Multiply the same 9657 by 1. which makes but the same, saying once 7 is 7. set 7 under 1. that is one place more to the left hand, once 5 is 5. set 5 under 3. once 6 is 6, set 6 under 9. Lastly once 9 is 9. set 9 under 1.

Draw a line under these two Products and add them together, in the same order which they stand, and you shall find the Sum of them to be 115884. and so many pence are there in 9657 Shillings.

Which Pence being Multiplied by 4 giveth in the Product 463536. and so many Farthings are there in 9657 Shillings, As by the following Work appeareth

9657

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9657 \text{ Multiplicand} \\
 12 \text{ Multiplier} \\
 \hline
 19314 \\
 9657 \\
 \hline
 115884 \text{ Pence} \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 463536 \text{ Farthings}
 \end{array}$$

Question 4.

In 3656l. — 18s. — 9d. — 3q. how many Farthings.

First Multiply the 3656l. by 20 (because 20s. are in one l. and the Product will be 73120. to which add the 18 Shillings, so will the Sum of Shillings be 73138. Which Multiply by 12 (because 12p. make one Shilling) and that Product will be 877656. to which add the 9d. and the Sum will be 877665 Pence. Which again Multiply by 4. (because 4 Farthings are in one Penny) and the Product will be 3310660. to which add the 3q. and the Sum will be 3310663. and so many Farthings are

D 2 there

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there in 3656l. 18s. 9d. 3q. As by the following Work doth plainly appear.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \quad \text{q.} \\ 3656 \text{---} 18 \text{---} 9 \text{---} 3 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73120 \\ 18 \text{ add} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73138 \text{ Shillings} \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 146276 \\ 73138 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 877656 \\ 9 \text{ add} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 877665 \text{ Pence} \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3510660 \\ 3 \text{ add} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3510663 \text{ Farthings}$$

Question 5.

*In 1668 Years, how many days, hours,
and Minutes are there?*

In

In one Year we suppose only just 365. naturall Dayes, though in reality there are odd hours and minutes, which in this place we will reject (for we intend not here to teach *Astronomie*, but *Arithmetick*,) and in every naturall Day 24 hours, and in every hour 60 minutes.

Wherefore Multiply the Years by 365 and the Product shall be *Dayes*.

Multiply the *Dayes* by 24 the Product shall be *hours*, And

Multiply the *hours* by 60, and the Product shall be *minutes*, as in the Example

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1668 \text{ Years} \\
 365 \\
 \hline
 8348 \\
 10008 \\
 5004 \\
 \hline
 608820 \text{ Dayes} \\
 24 \\
 \hline
 2435280 \\
 1217640 \\
 \hline
 14611680 \text{ Hours} \\
 60 \\
 \hline
 876700800 \text{ Minutes} \\
 \text{D } 3
 \end{array}$$

The

The Proof of Multiplication.

The best way to prove *Multiplication* is by *Division*, but that being not yet learned, and (*besides*) being more Tedious I will shew you another way more ready, which will seldom fail you.

In the Sum in the Margine, which is 56823 Multiplied by 3245. and the Product being 183390735. which you may thus prove to be true.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} X \\ 6 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 56823 \\ 3245 \\ \hline 284115 \\ 227292 \\ 113646 \\ 170469 \\ \hline 183390735 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

First make a Cross, as you see here done, then

Secondly, Cast away all the Nines in the Multiplicand, saying, 3 and 2 is 5, and 8 is 13, cast away 9 and there remains 4. Then

4 and 6 is 10, cast away 9 there remains 1. Then 1 and 5 is 6, which being all, and less than 9. set on the right hand of the Crosse.

Thirdly. In the same manner cast away all the Nines in the Multiplier, and set the

the remainder, (which you will find to be 5) on the left hand of the Cross, and Multiply these two together, saying 5 times 6 is 30 from whence 3 nines being cast away for 3 times 9 is 27, there will remain 3, which set at the top of the Cross.

Lastly-cast away the nines in the Product and if 3 remain your Worke is right, otherwise not.

DIVISION.

Division is that part of *Arithmetick* which teacheth how to find out, how many times one *small Sum* is contained in any *greater Sum*, and is the just contrary to *Multiplication*, and as I said before, in *Multiplication*, that the best *Proof* of it was by *Division*, so the best *Proof* of *Division* is by *Multiplication*, and therefore in the prosecution of this *Rule* I shall make use of the converse of those *Examples* which I used in *Multiplication*.

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In Division there are three things or
Terms chiefly to be minded

- 1 The *Dividend*. Or number to be divided.
- 2 The *Divisor*. Or number by which you divide.
- 3 The *Quotient*. Or number which is produced by that Division.

As if it were required to Divide 27 by 3.
that is, if you would know how many times
3 is contained in 27, the answer will be 9
times, for 3 times 9 is 27. So that here

27 Is the *Dividend*
3 Is the *Divisor*, and
9 Is the *Quotient*.

The precept for Working of Division.

First, set down the *Dividend*, and under
it the *Divisor*, towards the left hand, alwayes
observeing that the figure or figures of the
Divisor be lesser than those of the *Dividend*
under which they stand.

Secondly, On the right hand of the *Di-
vidend* make a Crooked line within which to set
the figures of the *Quotient*.

Thirdly,

Thirdly. Ask, or demand, how many times the Divisor may be found in those figures of the Dividend which stand over it, and set that figure in the Quotient.

Fourthly. Multiply the Divisor by the Quotient, and substract the Product from the Dividend, Cancelling with a dash of your Pen, all the figures both in your Divisor, and so many of them in your Dividend as exceed the Product of the Divisors being Multiplied by the Quotient.

Fifthly. Remove the figure or figures of your Divisor one place forward to the Right hand, and repeat this Work again, and so after, till the first figure or place of Unity of your Divisor comes to stand just under the first figure or place of Unity in the Dividend. And then is your Division ended, and the figures standing in the Crooked line are the Quotient, and if any remain upon the Division they must be alwayes less than the Divisor and do represent such a part of it. This shall be made plain by Examples.

Question 1.

In 1456 Pence, how many farthings are there?

First

First set down the Dividend, which is 1456, and under it set the Divisor 4, (for four farthings make one Penny) which 4 must not stand under 1, the first figure of the Dividend, because it is greater, but under 4, the second figure thereof, So will they stand as here you see in the Margine.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1456 \\ 4 \end{array} \text{C}$$

Secondly. Ask or demand, how often you can have 4 the Divisor, is 14 (the figures of the dividend which stand over it,) and the answer will be 3 times, wherefore, set 3 in the Quotient, and Multiply 4 (the Divisor) by 3 (the Quotient) saying 3 times 4 is 12, which being subtracted from 14, there rests 2, Cancel, with a dash of your Pen, both 4 the Divisor, and also 14 the Dividend, and set the 2 remaining over 4, so will the Work stand thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \cancel{4} \cancel{5} 6 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \cancel{4} \end{array} \text{C}$$

Thirdly. Remove the Divisor 4, one place more to the right hand, setting it under 5, then aske, how many times 4 can you have in 25. the answer will be 6 times, set 6 in the Quotient, and Multiply 4 the Divisor, by 6 the Quotient, saying 6 times 4 is

4 is 24. Subtract 24 from 25 and there remains 1, which 1 set over 5, cancelling the 25 and also the Divisor 4, so will your Worke stand thus,

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \cancel{4} \cancel{5} 6 \overline{) 36} \\ \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \end{array}$$

Fourthly, Remove the Divisor 4, one place more to the right hand, setting it under 6, and ask, how many times can you have 4 the Divisor, in 16, the answer will be 4 times, wherefore, set 4 in the Quotient, and Multiplying 4 the Quotient by 4 the Divisor, the Product will be 16,

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ \cancel{4} \cancel{5} 6 \overline{) 364} \\ \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \cancel{4} \end{array}$$

Subtract 16 from 16, and there will remain nothing, so is your Division ended and will stand as in the Margine, the Quotient being 364, and so many Pence are there in 1456 farthings.

Question 23

In 19794 Feet, how many Yards are there.

Note that 3 Feet make one Yard, Wherefore 19794 is the Dividend, and 3 is the Divisor. Then

First

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First. Set 3 (the Divisor) under 19 (the first figures of the Dividend, and ask, how many times 3 can you have in 19, the answer will be 6 times, set 6 in the Quotient, and Multiplying 6 by 3, the Product will be 18, Substraet 18 from 19 and there will rest 1 Cancell 3 and 19, and set 1 over 9, so will your Work stand thus.

Secondly, Remove your Divisor 3 one place more to the right hand under 7, and ask how many times 3 you may have in 17, the answer will be 5 times, set 5 in the Quotient, and Multiply 3 by 5, saying 3 times 5 is 15, from 17, and there remains 2, Cancell 3 and 17, and set 2 over 7, so will your Work stand thus.

Thirdly, Remove your Divisor one place forwarder, under 9, aske how many times 3 you can have in 29, the answer will be 9 times, set 9 in the Quotient, and Multiply, 9 by 3, saying 9 times 3 is 27, take

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 3 \ 794 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad (6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \ 794 \\ \hline 3 \ 8 \end{array} \quad (65$$

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take 27 out of 29 and
there remains 2, Cancell $\cancel{x} \cancel{x} 2$
3 and 29, and set 2 over $\cancel{x} \cancel{9} \cancel{7} \cancel{9} 4$ (659
9, so will your Work $\cancel{3} \cancel{3} \cancel{3}$
stand thus.

Fourthly, Remove your Divisor 3, yet
one place forwarder, under 4, and ask
how many times 3 you may have in 24, the
answer will be 8

times, set 8 in the $\cancel{x} \cancel{x} \cancel{x}$
Quotient, and say $\cancel{x} \cancel{9} \cancel{7} \cancel{9} 4$ (6598
8 times 3 is 24, $\cancel{3} \cancel{3} \cancel{3} \cancel{3}$
which take from

24 and there remains nothing, and so your
Work will stand thus, the Quotient being
6598, and so many yards are there in 19794
feet.

Hitherto concerning the Dividend by
one single figure, and these two Questions
are the Converse of the two first in Multi-
plication, but before I proceed farther in
these Questions, I will shew you how to
divide by more figures than one and at the
end of this Rule, give you the Converse
of these Examples ready wrought for your
own practice.

Question

Question 3.

There is a dividend to be made out of 4648, amongst 34 Persons equally, how much must each Person have?

Here 4648 is the Dividend, and 34 the Divisor, wherefore set them down as here you see,

$$\begin{array}{r} 4648 \\ 34 \end{array} \quad ($$

First ask how many times 34, can you have in 46, (or else you may ask (which is easier) how many times 3, you can have in 4) which you can have but one time, wherefore, set 1 in the Quotient, and Multiply 34 by 1, saying once 4 is 4, from 6 and there remains 2, cancell 4 and 6 and set 2 over 6, then say, once 3 is 3, take 3 from 4 and there rests 1, cancell 3 and 4, and set 1 over the 4, so will the Work stand thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 4 \overline{) 648} \\ 34 \end{array} \quad (1$$

Se

Secondly, Remove your Divisor one place forwarder to the right hand in this manner, 34 standing under 124.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 4 \overline{) 124} \\ 344 \end{array}$$

Then ask, how many times 3 you can have in 12, the answer will be 4 times, but 4 must not be set in the Quotient; for though 3 may be had four times in 12, yet 4 times 4, which is 16, cannot be taken out of 4, for you must never take the first figure of your Divisor oftner out of the Dividend, than all the rest being Multiplied by the Quotient may be also taken. Seeing therefore the 4 times is to much, set 3 in the Quotient, and then Multiply the Divisor thereby, saying 3 times 4 is 12, take 12 from 8 I cannot, but 12 from 18, and there remains 6, set 6 over 8 Cancelling 8 and 4. Then 3 times 3 is 9, and carried is 10, take 10 from 12 and there remains 2, Cancel 3 and 1, and the 2 of 12 being a 2 it may stand because 2 remained. So will your Work stand thus.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cancel{4} \ 2 \ 6 \\
 \cancel{4} \ \cancel{6} \ 8 \ 4 \quad (\ 1 \ 3 \\
 \cancel{3} \ \cancel{4} \ \cancel{4} \\
 \phantom{\cancel{3}} \ 3
 \end{array}$$

Thirdly, Remove the Divisor one place more to the right hand, setting 34 under 264, so will it stand thus.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cancel{4} \ 2 \ 6 \\
 \cancel{4} \ \cancel{6} \ 8 \ 4 \quad (\ 1 \ 3 \\
 \cancel{3} \ \cancel{4} \ \cancel{4} \ 4 \\
 \phantom{\cancel{3}} \ 3
 \end{array}$$

Then consider how many times 3 you may have in 26, which may be had 8 times, but that is too much, for though 8 times 3 which is but 24 may be had out of 26, and 2 remaining, yet 8 times 4 which is 32, cannot be had out of 24, the other figures of the Dividend, seeing therefore that 8 is too much, say 7 times, set 7 in the Quotient, and say 7 times 4 is 28, take 28 from 4 I cannot, but 28 from 34, and there remains 6, Cancell 4 and 4, and set 6 over 4. Then say 7 times 3 is 21, and 3 which I carried is 24, take 24 from 26, and there remains 2, Cancell 3 and 26, and set 2 over 6, so is the Division ended, the Quotient being 137, and 26 Remaining, so that each person must have 137^l. and there will be 26^l. remaining, to be divided among

among them, and at the Conclusion the Work will stand thus.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{2}{\cancel{4}} \overset{6}{\cancel{8}} \overset{3}{\cancel{4}} \overset{1}{\cancel{3}} \overset{7}{\cancel{4}} \\
 \phantom{\cancel{4}} \overset{6}{\cancel{8}} \overset{3}{\cancel{4}} \overset{1}{\cancel{3}} \overset{7}{\cancel{4}} \\
 \phantom{\cancel{4}} \overset{3}{\cancel{4}} \overset{1}{\cancel{3}} \overset{7}{\cancel{4}} \\
 \phantom{\cancel{4}} \overset{3}{\cancel{4}} \overset{1}{\cancel{3}} \overset{7}{\cancel{4}}
 \end{array}$$

Question 4.

If 346 lines must be written in one sheet of Paper, how many sheets must there be provided to write 87538 lines?

Here 87538 is the Dividend, and 346 the Divisor, set them thus

Set them thus, and ask, how often can you have 3 in 8, say 2 times set 2 in the Quotient, then, Multiply your Divisor 346 by 3, saying,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 87538 \\
 346
 \end{array}$$

First. 2 times 6 is 12, from 5 I cannot, but 12 from 15 rests 3, Then 2 times 4 is 8, and 1 carried is 9, from 7 I cannot but 9 from 17, rests 8—again 2 times 3 is 6, and 1 carried is 7, take 7 from 8 and there remains 1. Cancell the figures both of your Divisor and of your dividend as you proceed

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in your Work and leave the remainders and you shall find it to stand as here you see

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 3 \overline{) 87538} \quad 2 \\ \underline{346} \end{array}$$

Secondly, Remove your Divisor one place forwarder, and ask how many times 3 in 16, say 5 times, put 5 in the Quotient, and by it Multiply 346, saying 5 times 6 is 30, 30 from 3 I cannot, but 30 from 33 and there remains 3 — Then 5 times 4 is 20 and 3 carried is 23: 23 from 3 I cannot, but 23 from 33, and there rests 10 — Then 5 times 3 is 15, from 16, and there remains 1, the Dividend and Divisor Cancelled as you go, the Work will stand thus, the remainder being 103.

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3 \overline{) 87538} \quad 25 \\ \underline{3466} \\ 34 \end{array}$$

Thirdly, Remove the Divisor yet one place farther, and ask, how many times 3 can you have in 10, the answer will be
3 times,

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makes them Shillings as in the following
Example

2310 7600
 463336 $(115884(96571.$
 444444 12222
 111

Question 6.

In 3510663 Farthings, how many Pounds
Shillings, Pence and Farthings are there?

The { Farthings } are turn- { Pence } by divi- { 4
 { Pence } ed into { Shillings } ding { 12
 { Shillings } { Pounds } them by { 20

As in the Example

[illegible]

$XX \quad (1s \quad 1.$
 $73X3(8 \quad 3656$
 22220

The Sum is $\begin{matrix} & l. & s. & d. & q. \\ 3656 & -18 & -9 & -3 \end{matrix}$

Ad

An Example of Division ready wrought
for Practice.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 679 \\
 211436 \\
 183390735 \quad 56823 \\
 32455555 \\
 324444 \\
 3222 \\
 33
 \end{array}$$

The Golden Rule.

THis Rule for its excellencie is termed
the *Golden Rule*. It teacheth by
having of 3 numbers given, how to find a
fourth, that shall be in *Proportion* to them,
In which observe.

1. That of the 3 given numbers, two of
them must be of the same Kind Name
or Denomination, or reduced to be so.
2. That those two numbers which are of

E 3
one

one Kind Name or Denomination must stand in the first and the third places of the Proportion.

3. That the other number, (by which the Question is made) be it either of the same, or of a contray Denomination, to the other two; it must stand in the middle, or second place
4. And observe, of what Denomination or Kind this middle or second number is of, of the same name, Kind or Denomination will the number sought for (or which answereth the Question be of also, These things observed.

The Precept for Working of this Rule.

Place the numbers orderly, so that the first and the third be of the same Denomination and the second or single Denomination set in the middle.

Then

Multiply the second number by the third, and divide the Product by the first number, the Quotient of that Division shall be the answer to the Question demanded, and shall be of the same Kind, Name or Denomination the middlemost number is of.

Examples will make this plain.

Question

Question I.

If 6 Yards of Cloath, cost 36 shillings what shall 252 Yards of the same Cloath Cost?

In this Question you see there are three terms given, of which two of them are Yards of Cloath, therefore, they must be set in the first and third places of the Proportion, And you see that the other term is of Shillings, and that therefore must stand in the middle, or second place, and so the answer of the Question will be Shillings also. Wherefore according to your Precept, set down your number thus

Yards		s.		Yards
It 6 cost	36		what 252 ?	

To Work this.

First, Multiply the middle term 36, by the third term 252. and the Product will be 9072, which divide by 6 and the Quotient will be 1512, and so many Shillings will 252 Yards of the same Cloath cost.

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cost. As by the Work appeareth.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{y.} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{y.} \\ 6 \text{ --- } 36 \text{ --- } 252 \\ \quad \quad \quad 36 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1512 \\ 3 \overline{) 1512} \\ \underline{9072} \end{array}$$

Which 1512s. being turned into Pounds
by dividing them by 20, the Price of the
252 Yards will be 75 l. 12s.

Question. 2.

If 252 yards of Cloath cost 75 l. 12s.
what shall 6 yards cost?

Set the numbers thus

If 252 cost 75 l. 12s. what 6 yards?

First turn the 75 l. 12s. into shillings,
by multiplying them by 20 and they make

1512s.

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Multiply 1512, by 6, the Product will be 9072, which divide by 36, and the Quotient will be 252, and so many yards may be bought for 1512s. As by the Work

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 p. & y. & s. \\
 36 & \text{---} & 6 \text{---} 1512 \\
 & & 6
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{r}
 18 \\
 9072 \\
 36.6.6 \\
 33
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 y. \\
 252
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 9072 \\
 \hline
 6
 \end{array}$$

Question 4.

If 1512s. will buy 252 yards, how many yards may I have for 36s?

Set the numbers thus

s. y. s.
If 1512 buy 252 what 36?

Multiply 252 by 36, the Product will be 9072, which divide by 1512, the Quotient will be 6, and so many yards may be bought for 36s. As by the Work.

1512

$$\begin{array}{r} s. \quad \quad y. \quad \quad s. \\ 1512 \text{ --- } 252 \text{ --- } 36 \\ \quad \quad 36 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1512 \\ 756 \\ \hline 9072 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8072 \\ \times 4 \times 2 (6) \end{array}$$

I have gaged the first Question these four severall wayes by which you may see how they prove each other.

Question 5.

It 100 l. will gain 6 l. Intrest for a Year
what Interest shall 7263 l. gain in the same
time?

In this Question, though all the three terms be of the same Denomination, viz. Money, yet two of them are Principall Money, and the other Interest Money, and that must stand in the middle, because it is the Interest that is required?

Set the numbers thus.

l. l. l.
If 100 gain 6 what shall 7263 gain?
Mul-

'Multiply 7263 by 6, the Product will be 43578, which divide by 100, and that is don by cutting off the two last figures towards the right hand, then will the Quotient be 435, 78 thus, that is 435*l*. and $\frac{78}{100}$. that is 78 hundred parts of a Pound, and if you would know what that is in money do thus.

Multiply 78 by 20 (because 20*s*. make a pound and from it cut off 2 figures to the right hand, thus 78 by 20 is 1560 from which cut off two figures thus 15 | 60, it is 15*s*. and $\frac{60}{100}$. or 60 hundred parts of a shilling, and what that is in pence you may thus find, Multiply 60 (or rather 6) by 12, because there are 12*d*. in a shilling, and the Product is 72 from which cut off one figure to the right hand thus 7 | 2, and it is 7*d*. and the 2 remaining is $\frac{2}{10}$. or 2 tenth parts of a pence, which is not quite a farthing.

Wherefore 7263*l*. will gaine for Interest in one Yeare at 6*l*. per cent.

l. s. d. q.
453—15—7—1 fere.

And thus may you make Tables of Simple interest for any Rate and for any time.

Question

Question 6.

If 12 Clerks can write 144 sheets in one day or 12 hours, how many must be employed to write the same number of sheets in 3 hours.

Say by the Rule, if 12 Clerks require 12 hours, how many must be employed to effect the same in 3 hours?

It is here evident that the *less time* the *more hands*, therefore you must not here in this case Multiply your second and third numbers together, and divide by the first, but you must Multiply your first and second numbers together, and divide their Product by the third, which Quotient will answer your Question. For the Proportion here is not *Direct* but *Reciprocall*, for *less time more hands* and this Rule is General.

If the third term, require more than the second, you must multiply it by the greater Extream, but if it require less you must Multiply it by the lesser Extream.

There-

Therefore.

In this Question 3 hours requiring more Clerks than 12, the 12 hours must be Multiplied by the 12 Clerks and the Question will stand thus

Cler.	ho.	Ch.
12	12	3
	12	
	24	
	12	
		144

2	4	4	4	8
3	3			

And 12 being Multiplied by 12 Produces 144, which being divided by 3, giveth in the Quotient 48, and so many Clerks must be employed to expedite the same Writing in 3 hours.

Question 7.

If 6 Ells and a Quarter of linnen Cloth cost 1l. 16s. 8d. what shall 72 Ells and a half cost?

Set your numbers thus.

El's	l.	s.	d.		Ells.
------	----	----	----	--	-------

If $6\frac{1}{4}$. cost 1-- 16-- 8. what shall $72\frac{1}{2}$. cost,
First,

for ARITHMETICK. 63

First, you must turn the 6 Ells and a Quarter into Quarters by Multiplying them by 4, and they make 25 quarters, you must also turn your 1l.-- 16s.-- 8d. all into pence, by Multiplying first by 20 and then by 12 as you were taught in Multiplication, and they make 432d. And lastly you must turn your 72 Ells and a half into Quarters by Multiplying 72 by 4, and it makes 288, Quarters to which add 2 Quarters for the half Ell, our numbers thus, Multiplying the second by the third and dividing by the first

$\frac{\text{quar.}}{\text{If } 25 \text{ cost } 432}$
 $\frac{d.}{\text{what } 290}$
 $\frac{\text{quar.}}{290}$

38880
864
125280

$$\begin{array}{r} 3(5 \\ 125280 \\ 25555 \\ 232 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 5211 \\ 5211 \\ 5211 \end{array}$$

Thus

Secondly Multiply 6*l.* by 625*l.* and the Product is 3750, which Product divide by 36 moneths, and the Product of that will be 135000. for your dividend.

Thirdly. Divide 135000 by 1200 (or 1350 by 12) and the Quotient will be 112 and $\frac{6}{12}$. remaining, that is 112*l.* and $\frac{6}{12}$. that is (6 being the half of 12) half a pound or 10*s.* So that the Interest of 625*l.* for 36 moneths is 112*l.* 10*s.*

See the following Work.

<i>l.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>m.</i>
100	— 12	— 6	625	— 36
12			6	
<hr/>			<hr/>	
200			3750	
100			36	
<hr/>			<hr/>	
1200			22500	
			11250	
			<hr/>	
			135000	

135000	12	112	$\frac{6}{12}$	Or 10 <i>s.</i>
135000				
135000				
135000				
135000				
135000				
135000				
135000				
135000				
135000				

F

And

66. *The CLERKE Tutor,*

And the like is to be done for any other
Sum, any other time, and for any Rule
of Interest whatsoever.

FINIS.

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With

66 *The CLERKE'S Tutor,*

And the like is to be done for any other Sum, any other time, and for any Rule of Interest whatsoever.

FINIS.

THE
CLARKS

TUTOR,

To the Knowledg both of

SIMPLE and COMPOUND

INTEREST

Accommodated

With Tables of both Kinds
ready Calculated,

*With familiar Instructions and Ex-
amples how to use them.*

CLARKS

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A Table of Interest at V I. per Cent.

Shewing what Interest is due upon any Sum of Money, from one Pound, to a Thousand Pound. For

Pounds	I. Moneths.			II. Moneths.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2
2	0	0	2	0	0	5
3	0	0	3	0	0	7
4	0	0	5	0	0	9
5	0	0	6	0	I	0
6	0	0	7	0	I	2
7	0	0	8	0	I	4
8	0	0	9	0	I	6
9	0	0	10	0	I	8
10	0	I	0	0	2	0
20	0	2	0	0	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0
70	I	7	0	0	14	0
80	I	8	0	0	16	0
90	I	9	0	0	18	0
100	0	10	0	I	0	0
200	I	0	0	2	0	0
300	I	10	0	3	0	0
400	2	0	0	4	0	0
500	2	10	0	5	0	0
1000	5	0	0	10	0	0

A Table of Interest at VI per Cent.

Shewing what Interest is due upon any Sum of Money, from one Pound to a Thousand Pound. For

Pounds	III. Moneths.			VI. Moneths.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	3	0	0	6
2	0	0	7	0	1	0
3	0	0	10	0	1	8
4	0	1	2	0	2	5
5	0	1	6	0	3	0
6	0	1	9	0	3	6
7	0	2	0	0	4	0
8	0	2	3	0	4	6
9	0	2	6	0	5	0
10	0	3	0	0	6	0
20	0	6	0	0	12	0
30	0	9	0	0	18	0
40	0	12	0	1	4	0
50	0	15	0	1	10	0
60	0	18	0	1	16	0
70	1	1	0	2	2	0
80	1	4	0	2	8	0
90	1	7	0	2	14	0
100	1	10	0	3	0	0
200	3	0	0	6	0	0
300	4	10	0	9	0	0
400	6	0	0	12	0	0
500	7	10	0	15	0	0
1000	15	0	0	30	0	0

A Table of Interest at V l. per Cent.

Shewing what Interest is due upon any Sum of Money, from one Pound, to a Thousand Pound. For

Pounds	IX. Moneths.			A. Year.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	9	0	1	0
2	0	1	7	0	2	0
3	0	2	6	0	3	4
4	0	3	7	0	4	10
5	0	4	6	0	6	0
6	0	5	3	0	7	0
7	0	6	0	0	8	0
8	0	6	9	0	9	0
9	0	7	6	0	10	0
10	0	9	0	0	12	0
20	0	18	0	1	4	0
30	1	7	0	1	16	0
40	1	16	0	2	8	0
50	2	5	0	3	0	0
60	2	14	0	3	12	0
70	3	3	0	4	4	0
80	3	12	0	4	16	0
90	4	17	0	5	8	0
100	4	10	0	6	0	0
200	9	0	0	12	0	0
300	13	10	0	18	0	0
400	18	0	0	24	0	0
500	22	10	0	30	0	0
1000	45	0	0	60	0	0

TABLE of INTEREST.

THe Table shews the Interest of any sum from one to a Thousand Pounds, for one, two, three, six, nine Moneths and a Year, and is so plain that it needeth no explanation, only, take a few Examples.

Example I.

What is the Interest of 9l. in one Moneth.

Look in the first Column of the Table (under the word Pounds) for 9l. and right against it (in that Column that hath one Moneth at the top of it) you shall find 0l. 0s. 10d. And that is the interest of 9l. for one Moneth.

But if you would find the interest of 9l. for 6 Moneths, then turn to the Column that hath VI. Moneths, at the top thereof, and against 9l. (in the first Column) you shall find 0l. 5s. 0d.

Again, if you would know the interest of 40l. for one, two, three, six, nine, Moneths or a Year, you must find 40l. in the

the first Column under the Word Pounds, and against it under I Moneth is 4 s. under II Moneths 8 s. under III Moneths 12 s. under VI Moneths 1 l. 4 s. under IX Moneths 1 l. 16 s. and under a Year, you shall find 2 l. 8 s.

And in this manner may you find the interest of any sum for any time, when both the sum and time may be found in the Table. But when either one or both are not to be found there in one sum, you must then add two or more together to make up the sum or time.

Example 2.

Let it be required to find the interest of 374 l. for two Moneths.

By the Table you find that the interest of 300 l. for two Moneths is 3 l. The interest of 70 l. for 2 Moneths is 14 s. And the interest of 4 l. for two Moneths is 9 d, which added together (as here you see), the sum is 3 l. 14 s. 9 d. and that is the interest of 374 l. in the two Moneths

l.		l. s.	
300	} In two Moneths is	3	0. 0
70		0	14. 0
4		0	0. 9

The Sum. 3. 14. 9

Again

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Again if neither sum nor time can be found then do as followeth,

Let it be required to find the interest of 637*l.* for 8 Moneths.

Here is neither 600*l.* nor 8 Moneths to be found in the Table wherefore you must take it in parts as is here done.

<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
500	} In 6 Moneths is	15.	0.	0
100		3.	6.	0
30		0.	18.	0
7		0.	4.	0
		<hr/>		
	For 6 Moneths	19.	8.	0

Again.

<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
500	} In 2. Moneths is	5.	0.	0
100		1.	0.	0
30		0.	6.	0
7		0.	1.	4
		<hr/>		
	For 2 Moneths.	6.	7.	4.

These two sums added together, do make } 25. 15. 4
 And such is the interest of 637*l.* in 8 Moneths, the like for any other sum.

A Table

A Table for the Purchase of Leases or Annuities. The Purchase
 for being all'owed either 8*l*. or 6*l*. Per-cent Compound Interest
 for his Money laying out.

	The number of Years to be Purchased	At VIII. Per-cent		At VI. Per-cent.	
		Year	m.	Year	m.
1		0	1	0	11
2		1	9	1	10
3		2	7	2	8
4		3	4	3	6
5		4	0	4	3
6		4	7	4	1
7		5	2	5	7
8		5	9	6	2
9		6	5	6	10
10		6	9	7	4
11		7	2	7	11
13		7	1	8	10
15		8	7	9	9
17		9	1	10	6
19		9	7	11	2
21		10	0	11	9
23		10	4	12	4
25		10	8	12	9
27		10	11	13	3
29		11	2	13	7
31		11	4	13	11
41		11	11	15	1
51		12	3	15	9
61		12	4	16	2
71		12	5	16	5
81		12	6	16	6
91		12	6	16	7

The Worth of the Lease or Annuity, in Years and Moneths.

The Worth of the Lease or Annuity, in Years and Moneths.

The Table Explained

Question 1.

What is a Lease or an Annuity for 13 Years to come worth, in ready Money, the Purchaser being allowed either 8 or 6 Per-cent for his Money?

Look in the first Column of the Table for 13 (the number of Years to be purchased) and against it (in the next Column under VIII Per-cent, you shall find 7. 11 which shews that the Lease or Annuity is worth 7 Years and 11 Moneths Purchase.

But against 13 Years in the Column, under VI Per-cent. You shall find 8. 10, which is 8 Years and 10 Moneths Purchase.

Now supposing the Rent, or Annuity to be 12 *l.* a Yeare then the 7 Years is worth 12 times 7 *l.* that is 84 *l.* and the 11 Moneths is worth 11 *l.* in all 95 *l.* At 8 Per-cent. But at 6 Per-cent, the purchase being worth 8 *ye.* 10 *m.* it will amount to 106 *l.* 11 *l.* more than the former.

A Table

A Table shewing the present worth of any Annuity, Rent or Pension, either in Possession or Reversion, from 20 s. to 1000. Pound per Annum to be paid Yearly, and to continue any number of Years under 31. Accounting, or allowing 6 l. per Cent. Per Annum Compound Interest, ready cast up.

Year.	1				2				3			
	L.	S.	d.	q.	L.	S.	d.	q.	L.	S.	d.	q.
1	0	18	10	2	1	16	9	0	2	15	7	2
2	1	16	8	0	3	13	4	0	5	10	0	0
3	2	13	5	2	5	6	11	0	8	0	4	2
4	3	9	3	2	6	18	7	0	10	7	10	2
5	4	4	3	0	8	8	6	0	12	12	9	0
6	4	18	4	1	9	16	8	2	14	15	0	3
7	5	11	7	3	11	3	3	2	16	14	11	1
8	6	4	2	1	12	8	4	2	18	12	6	3
9	6	16	0	1	13	12	0	2	20	8	0	3
10	7	7	2	1	14	14	4	2	22	1	6	3
11	7	17	8	3	15	15	5	2	23	13	2	1
12	8	7	8	0	16	15	4	0	25	2	0	0
13	8	17	0	2	17	14	1	0	26	11	1	2
14	9	5	10	3	18	11	9	2	27	17	8	1
15	9	14	3	0	19	8	6	0	29	2	9	0
16	10	2	1	1	20	4	2	2	30	6	3	3
17	10	9	6	2	20	19	1	0	31	8	7	3
18	10	16	6	2	21	13	1	0	32	9	7	2
19	11	3	2	0	22	6	4	0	33	9	6	0
20	11	9	4	3	22	18	9	2	34	8	2	1
21	11	15	3	1	23	10	6	2	35	5	9	3
22	12	0	10	0	24	1	8	0	36	2	6	0
23	12	6	0	3	24	12	1	2	36	18	3	1
24	12	11	0	0	25	2	0	0	37	13	0	0
25	12	15	8	0	25	11	4	0	38	7	0	0
26	13	0	0	3	26	0	1	2	39	0	2	1
27	13	4	2	2	26	8	5	0	39	12	7	2
28	13	8	1	2	26	16	3	0	40	4	4	2
29	13	11	9	3	27	3	7	2	40	15	4	1
30	13	15	2	2	27	10	7	0	41	5	0	2

Year.	4				5				10			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
2	13	14	6	0	4	13	4	2	9	6	9	0
0	26	6	8	0	7	3	4	0	14	6	8	0
2	310	13	10	0	13	7	3	2	26	14	7	0
2	413	17	2	c	17	6	5	2	34	12	11	0
0	516	17	0	0	21	1	3	0	42	2	5	0
3	619	13	4	0	24	11	8	1	49	3	4	2
1	722	6	7	0	27	18	2	3	58	16	5	2
3	824	16	9	0	31	0	11	1	62	0	10	2
3	927	4	1	0	34	0	1	1	68	0	2	2
3	1029	8	9	0	36	15	11	1	73	11	10	2
1	1131	10	11	0	39	8	7	3	78	17	3	2
0	1233	10	8	0	41	17	4	0	83	14	8	0
2	1335	8	2	0	44	5	2	2	88	10	5	0
1	1437	3	7	0	46	9	5	3	92	18	11	2
0	1538	17	0	0	48	11	3	0	97	2	6	0
3	1640	8	5	0	50	10	6	1	101	1	0	2
2	1741	18	2	0	52	7	8	2	104	15	5	0
2	1843	6	2	0	54	2	8	2	108	5	5	0
0	1944	12	8	0	55	15	10	0	111	11	8	0
1	2045	17	7	0	57	6	11	3	114	13	11	2
3	2147	1	1	0	58	16	4	1	117	12	8	2
0	2248	3	4	0	60	4	2	0	120	8	4	0
1	2349	4	3	0	61	10	3	3	123	0	7	2
0	2450	4	0	0	62	15	0	0	125	10	0	0
0	2551	2	8	0	63	18	4	0	127	16	8	0
1	2652	0	3	0	65	0	3	3	130	0	7	2
2	2752	16	10	0	66	1	0	2	132	2	1	0
2	2853	12	6	0	67	0	7	2	134	1	2	c
1	2954	7	3	0	67	19	0	3	135	18	1	2
2	3055	1	2	0	68	16	5	2	137	12	11	0

Years.	10				20				30			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	q.	
1	9	6	9	0	18	13	6	28	0	3	0	
2	14	6	8	0	28	13	4	43	0	0	0	
3	26	14	7	0	53	9	2	80	3	9	0	
4	34	12	11	0	69	5	10	103	18	9	0	
5	42	2	6	0	84	5	0	126	7	6	0	
6	49	3	4	2	98	6	9	147	10	1	2	
7	58	16	5	2	117	12	11	176	9	4	2	
8	62	0	10	2	124	1	9	186	2	7	2	
9	68	0	2	2	136	0	5	204	0	7	2	
10	73	11	10	2	147	3	8	220	15	6	2	
11	78	17	3	2	157	14	7	236	11	10	2	
12	83	14	8	0	167	9	4	251	4	0	0	
13	88	10	5	0	177	0	10	265	11	3	0	
14	92	18	11	2	185	17	11	278	16	10	2	
15	97	2	6	0	194	5	0	291	7	6	0	
16	101	1	0	2	202	2	1	303	3	1	2	
17	104	15	5	0	209	10	10	314	6	3	0	
18	108	5	5	0	216	10	10	324	16	3	0	
19	111	11	8	0	223	3	4	334	15	0	0	
20	114	13	11	2	229	7	11	344	1	10	2	
21	117	12	8	2	235	5	5	352	18	1	2	
22	120	8	4	0	240	16	8	361	5	0	0	
23	123	0	7	2	246	1	3	369	1	10	2	
24	125	10	0	0	251	0	10	376	10	0	0	
25	127	16	8	0	255	13	4	383	10	0	0	
26	130	0	7	2	260	1	3	390	1	10	2	
27	132	2	1	0	264	4	2	396	6	3	0	
28	134	1	2	0	268	2	4	402	3	6	0	
29	135	18	1	2	271	16	3	407	14	4	2	
30	137	12	11	0	275	5	10	412	18	9	0	

Time	40				50				100			
	h	s	d	q	h	s	d	q	h	s	d	
3 00	1	37	6	0	0	46	13	9	0	93	7	6
00	2	57	6	8	0	71	13	4	0	143	6	8
9 00	3	106	18	4	C	133	12	11	0	267	5	10
9 00	4	138	11	8	C	173	3	7	0	346	7	2
6 00	5	168	10	0	0	210	12	6	0	421	5	0
1 20	6	196	13	6	0	245	16	10	0	2491	13	9
4 20	7	235	5	10	0	294	2	3	2	588	4	7
7 20	8	248	3	6	0	310	4	4	2	630	8	9
7 20	9	272	0	10	0	340	1	0	2	660	2	1
6 20	10	294	7	4	0	367	19	2	2	731	18	5
10 20	11	315	9	2	0	394	6	5	2	788	12	11
00	12	334	18	8	0	418	13	4	0	837	6	8
3 00	13	354	1	8	0	442	12	1	0	885	4	2
10 20	14	371	15	10	0	464	14	9	2	929	9	7
6 00	15	388	10	0	0	485	12	6	0	971	5	0
1 20	16	404	4	2	0	505	5	2	2	1010	10	5
3 00	17	419	1	8	0	523	17	1	0	1047	14	2
3 00	18	433	1	8	0	541	7	1	0	1082	14	2
00	19	446	6	8	0	557	18	4	0	1115	16	8
0 20	20	458	15	10	0	573	9	9	2	1146	19	7
1 20	21	470	10	10	0	588	3	6	2	1176	7	1
00	22	481	13	4	0	602	1	8	0	1204	3	4
0 20	23	492	2	6	0	615	3	1	2	1230	6	3
00	24	502	0	0	C	627	10	0	0	1255	0	0
0 20	25	511	6	8	0	639	3	4	0	1278	6	8
3 00	26	520	2	6	0	650	3	1	2	1300	6	3
6 00	27	528	8	4	0	660	10	5	0	1321	0	10
4 20	28	536	4	8	0	670	5	10	0	1340	11	5
9 00	29	543	12	6	C	679	10	7	2	1359	3	3
	30	550	11	8	C	688	1	7	0	1376	9	2

Years.	100			200			300		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	93	7	6	186	15	0	279	2	6
2	143	6	8	286	13	4	450	0	0
3	267	5	10	534	11	8	801	17	6
4	346	7	2	692	14	4	1039	1	6
5	421	5	0	842	10	0	1263	15	0
6	491	13	9	983	7	6	1475	1	3
7	588	4	7	1176	9	2	1764	13	9
8	630	8	9	1240	17	6	1861	6	3
9	660	2	1	1320	4	2	1980	6	3
10	735	18	5	1471	16	10	2207	15	3
11	788	12	11	1577	5	10	2365	18	9
12	837	6	8	1674	13	4	2512	0	0
13	885	4	2	1770	8	4	2655	12	6
14	929	9	7	1858	19	2	2788	8	9
15	971	5	0	1942	10	0	2913	15	0
16	1010	10	5	2021	0	10	3031	11	3
17	1047	14	2	2095	8	4	3143	2	6
18	1082	14	2	2165	8	4	3248	2	6
19	1115	16	8	2231	13	4	3347	9	0
20	1146	19	7	2293	19	2	3440	18	9
21	1176	7	1	2342	14	2	3519	1	3
22	104	3	4	2408	6	8	3612	10	0
23	1230	6	3	2460	12	6	3690	18	9
24	1255	0	0	2510	0	0	3765	0	0
25	1278	6	8	2556	13	4	3835	0	0
26	1300	6	3	2600	12	6	3900	18	9
27	1321	0	10	2642	1	8	3963	2	6
28	1340	11	8	2681	3	4	4021	14	0
29	1359	3	3	2718	6	6	4077	9	9
30	1376	9	2	2752	18	4	4129	7	6

Years	400			500			1000		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	372	10	0	465	17	0	931	15	0
2	573	6	8	716	13	4	1433	6	8
3	1069	3	4	1336	9	2	2672	18	4
4	1385	8	8	1731	15	10	3463	11	8
5	1685	0	0	2106	5	0	4212	10	0
6	1966	15	0	2458	8	9	4916	17	6
7	2352	18	4	2941	2	11	5882	5	10
8	2481	15	0	3102	3	9	6204	7	6
9	2640	8	4	3300	10	5	6601	0	10
10	2943	13	8	3679	12	1	7359	4	2
11	3154	11	8	3943	4	7	7886	9	2
12	3349	6	8	4186	13	4	8313	6	8
13	3540	16	8	4426	0	10	8852	1	8
14	3717	18	4	4647	7	11	9294	15	10
15	3885	0	0	4856	5	0	9712	10	0
16	4042	1	8	5052	12	1	10105	4	2
17	4190	16	8	5238	10	10	10477	1	8
18	4330	16	8	5303	10	10	10607	1	8
19	4463	6	8	5579	2	4	11158	4	8
20	4587	18	4	5734	16	11	11469	13	10
21	4685	8	4	586	15	5	11723	10	10
22	4817	1	4	6020	16	8	12041	13	4
23	4921	5	0	6151	11	3	12303	2	6
24	5020	0	0	6275	0	0	12550	0	0
25	5113	6	8	6391	13	4	12783	6	8
26	5201	5	0	6501	11	3	13003	2	6
27	5284	3	4	6605	4	2	13210	8	4
28	5362	6	8	6702	17	4	13405	14	8
29	5436	13	0	6765	16	3	13591	12	6
30	5505	16	8	6882	5	10	13764	11	8

The Explanation and Uses of the foregoing Tables of compound Interest, for the purchasing of Leases or Annuities ready cast up.

The Table Explained.

THE Table consisteth principally of 16 Columns, having at the top or head thereof certain greater figures than the rest of the Table, which are the number of Pounds a year to be purchased, beginning at one l. or 20 s. a year, and so proceeding from thence to 1000 l. a year, in this order 1 l. 2 l. 3 l. 4 l. 5 l. then 10 l. 20 l. 30 l. 40 l. 50 l. again 100 l. 200 l. 300 l. 400 l. 500 l. and lastly 1000 l. per annum. Down by the side of every one of these Columns is another Column on the left hand thereof, which beginneth at 1 and so proceedeth downwards by 2 3 4 5 6, &c. to 30 and these are the number of years that you would purchase, The Table being thus Explained, the Use of it will be easie, as by examples shall appear.

The Use of the Table.

THE use in general is this, Look for the Annual Rent that you would purchase, (be it 3 l. 5 l. 20 l. 200 l. or the like) in the head of one of the Tables, and look the number of years for which you would purchase the said Rent or Annuity, in the Column on the left hand, and the sum that stands against the number of years you would purchase, is the present worth thereof in ready money.

Example 1.

What is a Lease, Annuity or other Annual Revenue of 3 l. a year, to continue 17 years, worth in ready money.

Look in the head of the Table for 3 l. a year, and look down that Column till you come against 17 years, and against 17 you shall find 31 l. 8 s. 7 d 2 q. And so much present money is an Annuity of 3 l. a year, to continue 17 years worth compound Interest 6 in the hundred being allowed for the money. In this same manner you may find

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 30 \\ 200 \\ 1000 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pound a year to} \\ \text{continue} \end{array} \right.$	232
		192
		272
		212
years, will be worth		61.10.3.3
in ready money		334.15.0.0
		2642--1--8--0
		11723-10 10.0

And thus must you do for any other sum and any number of years (under 31.) when you can find the just sum of the Annual Revenue in the head of the Table, but if you cannot find the just sum at the head of the Table, then must you follow the directions of this.

Example 2.

What is an Annuity of 9 l. a year, to continue 21 years, worth in ready money.

IN the Table you cannot find 9 l. a year at the head thereof, wherefore you must take it out of the Table at twice, namely, by taking of 5 l. and 4 l. which together make 9 l. Thus by the Table you shall find.

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l.		l. s. d. q.	
4	a year for 21 years to	47	1--1---0
5	be worth	56	16-4---1

which together make 103.17.5.1.
 And so much is 9 l. a year. to continue for
 21 years, worth in ready money.

And in the same manner may you find
 that, an Annuity of 378 l. a year to conti-
 nue for 25 years, will be worth in ready
 money, 4832 l. 2 s. 0 d. For

l.		l. s. d. q.	
3000	for 25 years is worth.	3835	0---0---0
40		511	6---8---0
30		383	10-0---0
5		63	18-4---0
3		38	070---0
<hr/> 378		<hr/> 4832—02.4.—0	

And thus must you do for any *Sum* or *An-
 nuity* whose *Annual Rent* cannot exactly be
 found in the head of the *Table*.

Example 3.

Which is worth most, a Lease of 30 l. a year for 9 years, or a Lease of 20 l. a year for 21 years?

Look first what a Lease of 30 l. a year to continue 9 years is worth, then look what 20 l. a year for 21 years is worth. So shall you find. 30 l. a year for 9 years to be worth ————— 204. 0. 7. 2.
20 l. a year for 21 years to be 2 235. 5. 5.
worth

31. 4. 9. 2.

By which you may see, that the Lease of 20 l. a year for 21 years, is worth 31 l. 4 s. 9 d. 2 q. more than the Lease of 30 l. a year for 9 years:

Example 4.

For how many years will 500 l. purchase a Lease or Annuity of 50 l. a year.

Look in the Table of 50 l. a year, and call your eye down that Column till you come to find the nearest Sum you can to

500 l.

500 l. which you shall find to be 505 l. 5 s. 2 d. 2 q. against which the number of years standing are 16, so that if to your 500 l. you add 5 l. 5 s. 2 d. 2 q. you may with it purchase 50 l a year for 16 years.

Example 5.

A Lease of a house for 21 years to come, is to be let for 30 l. a year and a 100 l. fine, what fine must be given to bring the Rent down to 10 l. a year?

You must first find the difference between the Rent demanded, and the Rent offered; which difference is 20 l. Then find by the Table what 20 l. a year for 21 years is worth present money, which you will find to be 235 l. 5 s. 5 d. to which add the Fine demanded, viz. 100 l. and the Sum will be 335 l. 5 s. 5 d. over, and that is the fine which must be paid to bring the Rent down to 10 l. a year.

Example

Example 6.

There is 335 l. 5 s. 5 d. demanded for a Fine, and 10 l. a year Rent for a house for 21 years, there is offered 100 l. fine, and an increase of Rent proportionable to the abatement of the Fine, what must the Annual Rent be?

THe difference between the fine demanded, and the fine offered is 235 l. 5 s. 5 d. wherefore look in the several Columns of the Table against 21 years till you find 235 l. 5 s. 5 d. (or a sum very neer it) but you shall find the very same sum to stand against 21 years in the Columns under 20 l. a year, wherefore 20 l. a year must be advanced in the Rent, to bring the fine down to 100 l. so that the Annual Rent must be 30 l. a year, and a 100 l. fine. Many more uses might be made of this Table, but for the present let these suffice.

Here

Here followeth other

Useful and Necessary

TABLES

(and their uses) suitable to

all mens occasions.

Of Measures and Tables of Board, Glass, Pavement, Timber, and Stone Measure, as also for the Gageing of all manner of Cask ready cast up, and the uses of them illustrated by Examples.

I Of Measures.

Masures which consist of length have their original from the Barley Corn, for by a Statute made the of Edward the 3d. it was Enacted, that a Barley Corne taken out of the middle of the Eare dryed and laid end to end, should make one Inch, which is the smallest quantity that any Commodity is measured by. And so from the Barley Corne, are deduced these Measures following, viz.

3 Barley Corns	1	Inch
12 Inches	1	Foot
3 Foot	1	Yard
3 Foot 9 Inches	1	Ell
16 Foot 6 Inches	1	Rod, Pole, Perche
40 Perches	1	Furlong
8 Furlongs	1	Mile.

And

And a mile is the greatest common measure used with us. And from these may be gathered that in a mile are contained.

8 Furlongs
320 Perches
5280 Feet
63360 Inches
190080 Barley Corns.

These are our common Measures for length only, but for things that are measured by the square, consisting of length and breadth, as Board, and Glass, &c. by the Foot square; Timber and Stone by the Foot solid, which consisteth of length, breadth and thickness. And in such measures.

A Foot square contains 12 times 12 Inches, that is 144 Inches.

And a Foot solid contains 12 square Feet, that is 12 times 144, which is 1728 square Inches.

Also a Yard square contains 3 times 3 feet, that is 9 square Feet.

And a Yard solid contains 9 times 9 square Feet, that is 81 square Feet.

But of the solid yard there is little or no use, only of the square Foot and square yard there

there is much, and of the Foot solidmost of all, for by it is measured Timber, Stone, &c. as Board and Glass are by the Foot square.

Some Tables of Mensuration ready cast up.

THe Table following, (which is the first Table I shall offer to you) shall be a Table of *Flat* or *Superficial measure*, by which you may know how much in length of any *Board, Glass, Pavement* or the like, (of any breadth from one inch broad, to 36 inches broad) doth make a *Square Foot*, which contains as is aforesaid 144 square inches.

The description of the Table.

THe Table consisteth of two Columns, the first towards the left hand containeth the breadth of any Plank, Board, pane of Glass, Pavement or the like, from one inch broad to 36 inches broad. And the second towards the right hand, sheweth what number of Feet, Inches, and both parts of an Inch, doth make a square Foot of that breadth, Examples will make the use of it plain.

A Table shewing how much in length of any Board, Glas, Plank or Pavement doth make a

Foot square, the breadth thereof being known.

Inches.		The length of a Foot square.	
		ft.	pts.
The breadth of the Board, Glas or Pavement in Inches.	1	12	0
	2	6	0
	3	4	0
	4	3	0
	5	2	4
	6	2	0
	7	1	8
	8	1	6
	9	1	4
	10	1	2
	11	1	0
	12	1	0
The length of a Foot square	1	12	0
	2	6	0
	3	4	0
	4	3	0
	5	2	4
	6	2	0
	7	1	8
	8	1	6
	9	1	4
	10	1	2
	11	1	0
	12	1	0

The Use of this Table by Example.

Example 1

If a Planke be 23 Inches broad, how much thereof in length must go to make a square Foot:

FInd 23 Inches in the first Column at the Table towards your left hand, and right against it you shall find 0. 6. 2, that is no Feet, but 6 Inches and 2 tenth parts of an Inch in length will make a Foot square. And so many times as 6 inches and 2 tenth parts is contained in the length of the Planke, so many Feet is there in the whole.

Thus if the Planke were 21 Foot long or 262 Inches, 6 Inches and 2 tenth parts would be found to be contained therein, 42 times and one quarter and so many Feet is there to that Planke.

Example 2

Example 2.

If a Board be 9 inches broad, how much in length will make a Foot ?

SEek 9 inches in the first Column, and right against it in the second you shall find, that 1 Foot and 4 Inches in length will make a Foot square. And so many times as 16 inches is contained in the length of the board, so many Feet doth it contain. And at the end every 8 inches is half a Foot, every 4 inches a quarter of a Foot, and 12 inches in length is 3 quarters of a Foot.

Example 3

If a Foot-pace of Marble be 17 inches broad, how much thereof will in length make a Foot ?

SEek 17 inches in the first Column, and right against it you shall find 8 inches and 5 tenth parts will make a Foot square, that is 8 inches and a half.

H

A

A Table of Stone or Timber Measure

THe Table following is a Table for the mensuration of any squared Stone or Timber, and consisteth of two Columns as the former Table did.

In the first Column is the number of Inches, which the side of the square of any piece of Timber is at the end, from 6 inches square to 36 inches square. And in the other Column, (that towards the right hand) is the number of feet, inches and 10 parts of an inch, which do go to the making of a Foot square of the same piece.

A Table shewing how much in length of any Squared Stone, or Timber doth make a foot solid the side of the Square at the end of the Piece being given in Inches.

Inches	Squares	Feet in parts		
6		4	0	1
7		2	11	2
8		2	3	0
9		1	9	3
10		1	3	3
11		1	2	3
12		1	0	0
13		0	10	2
14		0	8	8
15		0	7	6
16		0	6	7
17		0	5	9
18		0	5	3
19		0	4	8
20		0	5	3
21		0	3	2
22		0	3	2
23		0	3	2
24		0	3	2
25		0	2	1
26		0	2	6
27		0	2	3
28		0	2	2
29		0	2	1
30		0	1	9
31		0	1	8
32		0	1	7
33		0	1	6
34		0	1	5
35		0	1	4
36		0	1	3

The Quantity of the length of a Foot solid in Feet Inches and tenth parts of Inches.

The use of the Table by Examples.

Example 1.

If the side of the square of any piece of Stone or Timber be 8 Inches, how much thereof in length will make a solid Foot?

SEek 8 inches, (which is the side of the square) in the first Colum of the Table, and in the second towards your right hand, you shall find 2. 3. 0. which sheweth, that 2 foot and 3 inch. in length thereof will make a foot solid. And see how many times 2 foot 3 ches is contained in the Tree, so many feet of Timber doth the Tree contain, and at the end if there be any odd measure, then 13 inches and a half is half a foot, and 6 inches 3 quarters is one quarter of a foot, and so of any other as in this.

8	2	3	0
7	2	0	0
6	1	10	0
5	1	0	0
4	1	0	0
3	1	0	0
2	1	0	0
1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0

Example 2

Example 2.

If the side of a squared Stone or piece of Timber be 26 Inches, how much thereof in length will make a solid Foot?

Look for 26 Inches in the first column of the Table towards your left hand, and right against it towards your right hand, you shall find 0. 2. 6. which sheweth, that 2 inches and 6 tenth parts of an inch will make a solid foot.

Of Gaging.

BEfore you can come to find the quantity of Gallons which any Cask containeth, you must first take the dimensions thereof in inches in three severall places, *viz.* (1) The Diamiter at the head or end of the Vessel, (2) The Diameter at the Bounge, and (3) The length of the Vessel between the heads. These three dimensions being taken, you may find the content of the Vessel in Wine Gallons by help of the Table following.

H 3

The

The Gauging TABLE

Inches of the Diameter at the Vessels—

Diam	---Head-- Gal. parts	--Boung-- Gal. par.
1	0 010	0 002
2	0 004	0 009
3	0 010	0 020
4	0 018	0 036
5	0 028	0 056
6	0 041	0 081
7	0 056	0 111
8	0 072	0 145
9	0 092	0 183
10	0 113	0 226
11	0 137	0 274
12	0 163	0 326
13	0 192	0 383
14	0 222	0 444
15	0 255	0 510
16	0 290	0 580
17	0 328	0 557
18	0 367	0 734
19	0 409	0 818
20	0 453	0 906
21	0 500	1 000
22	0 548	1 097
23	0 600	1 199
24	0 653	1 305
25	0 708	1 416
26	0 766	1 532
27	0 826	1 692
28	0 888	1 777
29	0 953	1 906
30	1 020	1 040

The Gauging TABLE

The Gauging TABLE

Inches of the Diameter at the Vessels

Diam.	---Head---		--Boung--	
	Gal.	par.	Gal.	par.
31	1	089	2	178
32	1	160	2	321
33	1	234	2	468
34	1	310	2	620
35	1	388	2	776
36	1	469	2	933
37	1	551	3	102
38	1	636	3	272
39	1	724	3	448
40	1	813	3	625
41	1	904	3	809
42	2	000	4	000
43	2	096	4	191
44	2	194	4	388
45	2	295	4	588
46	2	398	4	796
47	2	504	5	007
48	2	611	5	222
49	2	721	5	442
50	2	833	5	665
51	2	948	5	895
42	3	065	6	129
53	3	184	6	367
54	3	305	6	609
55	3	428	6	856
56	3	554	7	108
57	3	682	7	364
58	3	813	7	624
59	3	945	7	890
60	4	080	8	160

The use of the Table by Example.

There is a Vessel whose Diameter at the head is 18 inches, its Diameter at the Bounge 32 inches, and the length thereof is 40 inches. How many Wine Gallons doth this Vessel contain?

First look in the Table for 18 Inches the Diameter at the head, in the first Column, against which under the word *head* you shall find this number 0.367 which set down as in the Example following.

Secondly, Look in the Table for 32 inches the diameter at the *Bounge*, against which (under the word *Bounge*) you shall find this number 2.321, which set down under the former as in the Example you see. Then,

Thirdly, Draw a line and add these two numbers together, and you shall find the sum of them to be 2.688.

Fourthly, Multiply this number by 40, the length of the Vessel, and the product of that Multiplication will be 107.520.

Fifthly, Cut off the three last figures towards your right hand, and it will stand thus

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thus 1071520. So the figures towards your left hand are 107 Gallons, and the 520 to your right hand are parts of a Gallon, which is somewhat above half a Gallon.

See the Example.

Diameter at the head 18 inches	—	0.367
Diameter at the boun ^g 32 inches	—	2.321
Their Sum	—	2.688
		40

Which multiplied by 40	}	—
the length produceth		
		107.520

Example 2.

IF a Vessel be 15 inches at the Head, and 22 inches at the Boun^g, and 32 inches Long, how many Gallons doth it contain,

Diameter at the Head 15 inches	—	0.255
Diameter at the Boun ^g 22 inches	—	1.097
Their Sum	—	1.352

		32
This multiplied by the length	}	2604
32 inches, produceth		3956
42 Gallons and somewhat		0
above a pinte		42.164

Co^r.

Concerning a Gaugeing Rod.

BESIDES the Useful and necessary Tables of Interest and others of Mensuration and Gaugeing of the Authors. There is also a *Gaugeing Rod* of his Contrivance, by him long since invented, and the uses of it published in print in half a sheet of paper, for the use of himself, and some friends to whom he was pleased to communicate the uses of it unto, One of which papers coming to my hands, I could do no less then in this place insert, amongst the rest of his *Remains*, and the rather, because *Gaugeing* is now more in Use then ever, and this paper of his never published in any other of his Works. The *Rod* is in it self plain, and in its use not only easie but exact also: It was formerly made (by his own directions) by Mr. *Anthony Thompson* in *Hosier Lane* near *Smithfield*, and now by his Servant Mr. *Edward Fage* living at the signe of the *Sugar Loafe* in the same Lane.

The

The Description of the Gauge-Rod:

THe *Gage-Rod* being three foot in length hath four scales described upon it ; The first is an ordinary scale of *Inches* numbred by the figures , 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. to 36, and subdivided into halves, quarters, and eight parts, after the usual manner, which eight parts are hereafter (for distinction sake) more particularly called *eights* : The second (if you turn the rod towards you) is another scale of equal parts , thus framed, *viz.* by dividing each seven Inches into ten equal parts , until that whole scale be throughout so divided ; And (that done) it seems to be nothing else, but another scale of *Inches* of a lesser volume and without figures ; And each of those little Inches is again subdivided into lesser parts, in like sort as that other scale of *Inches* is subdivided : The third (still turning the Rod towards you, as before) is a scale of *Wine-measure*, first divided into great parts, representing *Wine-gallons*, and distinguished by the larger figure ,
1, 2, 3,

1, 2, 3, & 4, set cross the rod, and then each of those great parts (or *Wine-gallons*) are subdivided into eight lesser parts, representing *wine-pints*, and distinguished by the lesser figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7. set longwise upon the Rod, and each of those pints again subdivided into four lesser parts, representing quarters of a pint: The fourth and last is a scale of *Ale-measure*, divided in *Ale-gallons*, and afterwards subdivided into *Ale-pints* and quarters, as that of *Wine-measure*.

The Use of the Gauge-Rod.

When the content of a vessel is required by the help of this Rod, proceed thus.

1. Measure the length of the vessel by scale of Inches, to the end you may know how many Inches it contains in length from head to head.

2. place the lower end of the Rod (I mean that end thereof, from which you begin to account the divisions described thereupon) at the lower side of the head of the vessel, within the

rimme

rimme thereof, close to the head; then (applying the Rod to the uppermost part of the head) move the brass cursor or ferol placed next that end of the Rod, so high or low, that the uppermost end of that ferol may touch the inside of the uppermost part of the vessels rimme, in such sort that the space comprehended betwixt the lower end of the Rod, and the uppermost part of that ferol may contain the (diameter or) largest breadth of the vessel at the head.

Having let down the Rod into the Vessel at the bounge so far, that the lower end thereof may rest upon the lower side of the vessel, and may stand (perpendicularly, viz.) as upright as maybe in the vessel, fit and justifie the lower end of the other ferol with the inside of the Vessel at the bounge.

4. Then taking out the Rod, observe and count upon the scale of Inches the eights that you find comprehended betwixt the ferolls, and having counted as many eights upon the other scale of lesser Inches from the lower ferol towards the uppermost, remove the uppermost ferol towards the lower, untill the lower or inward end thereof may cut the eights so last counted.

5 All this performed the lower or inward end of the uppermost ferol sheweth how much each
lack

Inch of the Vessels length contains Gallons, Pints, and Quarters of a pint, that is to say upon the scale of Wine-measure, the Gallons, Pints, and Quarters, according to that measure, and upon the scale of Ale-measure, the like according to that: And therefore if you multiply the Gallons, Pints, and Quarters so found, by number of Inches contained in length of the vessel, the result and product will give the content you look for.

Example, Admit the vessel propounded happens to be 32 Inches long, and the uppermost end of the lower feroll to cut the scale of Inches at 21 Inches and a half, being the (Diameter or) breadth of the head, and the lower end of the other feroll to cut the same scale at 24 Inches and a half, being the (Diameter or) breadth at the bungue; In this case I find upon the scale of Inches 24 eights to be comprehended upon that scale, betwixt the two ferolls; and therefore counting upon the scale of little Inches of many eights (that is 24) from the lower feroll towards the other, if unto that point I bring down the lower end of the uppermost ferol, that end upon the scale of Wine-measure will cut 1 Gallon, 7 pints, and a quarter of a pint: Now therefore to find the

the content of the vessel in *Wine-measure* (the length of the vessel being 32 Inches) I first writ down 32 Gallons, then 7 pints, and a quarter of a pint being reducible to 1 pottle, one quart, one pint, and a quarter of a pint, for 32 pottles I set down 16 Gallons, again for 32 quarts 8 Gallons, for 32 pints 4 Gallons, and for 32 quarters of a pint 1 Gallon: This done the whole result or product will amount to 61 Gallons in *Wine-measure*, the content required, as more plainly appears by the addition of the numbers annexed.

The same Direction serves for the due finding out of the content of a Vessel according to *Ale-Measure*, if instead of the scale of *Wine-measure* you use that of *Ale-measure*: And so in the same case, that vessel in *Ale-measure* will contain 49 Gallons: For the lower end of the uppermost Ferrol cuts one Gallon, one pottle, and a quarter of a pint, which being cast up, as in the case of *Wine-measure*, the result will be 49 Gallons, as appears by the example in the Margin,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Gal. } 32. \\
 16. \\
 8. \\
 4. \\
 1. \\
 \hline
 61.
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Gal. } 32. \\
 16. \\
 1. \\
 \hline
 49.
 \end{array}$$

When the length of the Vessel happens

NOT

not to be intire Inches, but certain Inches and a fraction, as 32 Inches and a *quarter*, an *half*, or *three quarters* of an Inch; then adde to the content found by the length in intire Inches, a *quarter*, an *half*, or *three quarters* of the content found upon the rod; as in the first *example*, a *quarter* of a Gallon (or a quart) a *quarter* of a pottle, a *quarter* of a quart, a *quarter* of a pint, and a *quarter* of a quarter of a pint; And so likewise an *half* or *three quarters*, according as the fraction of the length (besides the intire Inches) shall fall out to be,

A Table

**A Table shewing the length of one Rod of Wall
in Feet and Inches, the Wall being of any height
from one foot to thirty foot.**

	Feet	Feet	Inch.
1	27	2	3
2	13	6	1
3	9	0	9
4	6	8	0
5	5	4	5
6	4	5	4
7	3	8	1
8	3	4	0
9	3	0	3
10	2	7	2
11	2	4	4
12	2	2	8
13	2	0	11
14	1	9	5
15	1	8	2
16	1	7	0
17	1	6	0
18	1	5	2
19	1	4	4
20	1	3	8
21	1	3	0
22	1	2	4
23	1	1	10
24	1	1	5
25	1	0	11
26	1	0	6
27	1	0	1
28	9		9
29	9		5
30	9		1

The Use of this Table by Example.

Example 1.

A Brick-wall being 17 foot high, How much thereof in length must go to make a Square Rod ?

Find 17 in the first Column of the Table on the left-hand, and against it in the second Column you shall find 16 foot, and so much will make a Square Rod.

Example 2.

A Wall being 7 foot high, How much in length makes a Rod ?

SEEK 7 in the first Column, and against it in the second is 38 foot and 1 inch, and so much in length there must be to make Square Rod :

And thus, a Wall being

Foot		Foot	Inch.	
5	} Foot high will re- quire	54	5	} to make a Square Rod.
11		24	4	
19		14	4	
24		11	5	
29		9	5	

This is to be understood when Walls are one brick and a half thick, which is the Standard for the thickness of all Brick-work; wherefore if a Wall be three Bricks thick, then halfe the length found in the Table makes a Rod: and six brick thick one Quarter: and so you must abate proportionably of the length found in the Table, when a Wall exceeds one Brick and an half in thickness, and diminish when it is less then Brick and half thick; as a Wall one Brick thick requires the length found in the Table, and half as much more to make a Rod; and half a brick thick requires three times the length.

A Table

A
TABLE
OF
ACCOUNTS,
Ready cast up, for the Buying
or Selling of any Commodity;
either by number, weight, or
measure, &c. Resolving the
most usual Questions of the
Golden Rule, or Rule of three
by inspection (or with the
least trouble, by addition)
only:

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Mundred,
 Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Num- ber.	1 Farthing.				2 Farthings.				3 Farthings.			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	2
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	15	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	10	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	8	0	31	5	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

Number	1 Penny.			2 Pence.			3 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9
4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3
6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6
7	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	9
8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0
9	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	2	3
10	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6
20	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0
30	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	7	6
40	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0
50	0	4	2	0	8	4	0	12	6
60	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
70	0	5	10	0	11	8	0	17	6
80	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0
90	0	7	6	0	15	0	1	2	6
100	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0
200	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0
300	1	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
400	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0
500	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0
600	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
700	2	18	4	5	16	8	8	15	0
800	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0
900	3	15	0	7	10	0	11	5	0
1000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0
2000	8	6	8	16	13	4	25	0	0
3000	12	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0
4000	16	13	4	33	6	8	50	0	0
5000	20	16	8	41	13	4	62	10	0
10000	41	13	4	83	6	8	125	0	0

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

The Commodity to be bought or sold.

red, The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred,
 Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Num- ber.	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	6
4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
5	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6
6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6
8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0
9	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	4	6
10	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
20	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	10	0
30	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
40	0	13	4	0	16	8	1	0	0
50	0	16	8	1	0	10	1	5	0
60	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
70	1	3	4	1	9	2	1	15	0
80	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0
90	1	10	0	1	17	6	2	5	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8	2	10	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4	5	0	0
300	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0
400	6	13	4	8	6	8	10	0	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4	12	10	0
600	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
700	11	13	4	14	11	8	17	10	0
800	13	6	8	16	13	4	20	0	0
900	15	0	0	18	15	0	22	10	0
1000	16	13	4	20	16	4	25	0	0
2000	33	6	8	41	13	8	50	0	0
3000	50	0	0	62	10	0	75	0	0
4000	66	13	4	83	6	4	100	0	0
5000	83	6	8	104	3	8	125	0	0
10000	166	13	4	166	6	8	250	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Num- ber.	7 Penny.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4	6
7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	3
8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	0
9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15	0
30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
70	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	12	6
80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	0	0
90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7	6
100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
200	5	16	8	6	13	4	7	10	0
300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5	0
400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0	0
500	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15	0
600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10	0
700	20	8	4	23	6	8	26	5	0
800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0	0
900	26	5	0	30	0	0	33	15	0
1000	29	3	8	33	6	4	37	10	0
2000	48	6	4	66	13	8	75	0	0
3000	87	10	0	100	0	0	112	10	0
4000	116	13	8	133	6	4	150	0	0
5000	145	16	4	166	13	8	187	10	0
10000	291	13	8	233	6	0	375	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	10 Pence.			11 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	10	0	0	11
2	0	1	8	0	1	10
3	0	2	6	0	2	9
4	0	3	4	0	3	8
5	0	4	2	0	4	7
6	0	5	0	0	5	6
7	0	5	10	0	6	5
8	0	6	8	0	7	4
9	0	7	6	0	8	3
10	0	8	4	0	9	2
20	0	16	8	0	18	4
30	1	5	0	1	7	6
40	1	13	4	1	16	8
50	2	1	8	2	5	10
60	2	10	0	2	15	0
70	2	18	4	3	4	2
80	3	6	8	3	13	4
90	3	15	0	4	2	6
100	4	3	4	4	11	8
200	8	6	8	9	3	4
300	12	10	0	13	15	0
400	16	13	4	18	6	8
500	20	16	8	22	15	4
600	25	0	0	27	10	0
700	29	3	4	32	1	8
800	33	6	8	36	13	4
900	37	10	0	41	5	0
1000	41	13	4	45	16	8
2000	83	6	8	91	13	4
3000	125	0	0	137	10	0
4000	166	13	4	183	6	8
5000	208	6	8	229	3	4
10000	418	13	4	458	6	8

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Num- ber.	1 Shilling.		2 Shillings.		3 Shillings.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

red,

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Num- ber.	4 Shillings.		5 Shillings.		6 Shillings.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	4	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	16	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	21	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	75	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000	0	1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000	0	2500	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tan, Hundred, Round, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, E l, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought and sold	Number.	7 Shill.		8 Shill.		9 Shill.		10 Shill.	
		l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
2	0	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
3	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	10	1
4	1	8	1	12	1	16	2	20	2
5	1	15	2	0	2	5	2	10	2
6	2	2	2	8	2	15	3	20	3
7	2	9	2	16	3	3	3	10	3
8	2	16	3	4	3	12	4	20	4
9	3	3	3	12	4	1	4	10	4
10	3	10	4	0	4	10	5	0	5
20	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	10
30	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0	20
40	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0	25
50	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0	30
60	21	0	24	0	27	0	30	0	35
70	24	10	28	0	31	10	35	0	40
80	28	0	32	0	36	0	40	0	45
90	31	10	36	0	40	10	45	0	50
100	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0	60
200	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0	120
300	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0	180
400	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0	240
500	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0	300
600	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0	360
700	245	0	280	0	315	0	350	0	420
800	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0	480
900	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0	540
1000	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0	600
2000	700	0	800	0	900	0	1000	0	1200
3000	1050	0	1200	0	1350	0	1500	0	1800
4000	1400	0	1600	0	1800	0	2000	0	2400
5000	1750	0	2000	0	2250	0	2500	0	3000
10000	3500	0	4000	0	4500	0	5000	0	6000

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Num- ber.	1 Lib. l.	2 Lib. l.	3 Lib. l.	4 Lib. l.	5 Lib. l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	16	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

A Description and some Uses of this Table of Accounts:

A Description of the Table.

THe Table consisteth of several Pages, and in each page, the first Column towards the left hand, contains the *Quantity* of any Commodity bought or sold, from one Pound, one Yard, one Ell, one Dozen, one Peck, one Bushel, one Pipe, one Barrel, one Gallon or the like, to ten Thousand Pounds, Yards, Ells, Pecks, &c. in this Order, the Column beginning with 1, 2, 3, &c. to 9. Then 10, 20, 30, &c. to 90, then 100, 200, 300, &c. to 900, then 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, and 10000, at the bottom of each first Column, by the side of which Column are printed these words [*The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold*]

At the Top of the Table is the *Price* of any Commodity, from one Farthing the Pound, Yard, Ell, Bushel, &c. to five pounds the Yard, Ell, Pound, Gallon, &c. in this Order.

Over the first Column is 1 farthing, over the

the second 2 Farthings, and over the third 3 Farthings, the Pound, Yard, &c.

Then 1 Peny, 2 pence, 3 pence, &c. to 11 pence, the Pound, Yard, &c.

Then 1 Shilling, 2 shillings, 3 shillings, &c. to 10 shillings, the Pound, Yard, Ell, Gallon, &c.

Lastly, 1 Pound, 2 pound, 3 pound, 4 pound, 5 pound : the Yard, Ell, Bushel, &c.

At the head of each page these words being printed [*The Price of the Commodity bought or sold*].

Thus much for the Description of the Table
some of the manifold uses thereof follow :
and Note that for

Pounds	is printed	l.
Shillings		s.
Pence		d.
Farthings		q.

Some Uses of this Table.

THe Table is of such general use that it may be applyed almost to any thing that concerns buying, selling, or Retailing of Commodities either with Gain or Loss, the uses

Uses indeed are so manifold that a volume might be written of the uses of it, I shall instance in some of the most useful and general, which whosoever rightly knows how to perform, he may apply the Table to what (in his imploy) he hath chief use to make of it, but to avoid many words,

Ufus Optimus Magister

And the uses of this Table will best appear by examples, and resolving Questions thereby.

Quest. I.

*At 1 q. the Pound, what will 70 Pound weight
come to ?*

Look in the Table (in that Column that hath 1 Farthing at the head thereof) and against 70 (the number of pounds to be bought) in the first Column of that page towards the left-hand you shall find 0 l. 1 s. 5 d. 2 q. and so much will 70 Pound weight cost at 1 farthing the pound.

And

And so shall you find that,

		l.	s.	d.	q.
7	Pound weight,	0	0	1	3
30	Ounces, Pints,	0	0	7	2
700	&c. at 1 farth-	0	14	7	0
4000	ing the pound	4	3	4	0
10000	will come to	10	8	4	0

And what is here said of 1 farthing, the pound, &c, the like is to be understood of 2 farthings, 3 farthings, 1 peny, 2 pence, &c. 1 shilling, 2 shillings, 3 shillings, &c. 1 pound, 2 pound, &c. As by the following Questions will appear.

Quest. 2.

At 5 d. the Yard, what will 200 yards amount to?

I look in the Column of the Table that hath 5 pence at the head thereof, and against 200 (in the first Column you shall find 4 l. 3 s. 4 d. and so much will 200 yards come to at 5 d. the yard.

K

And

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And so in the same Column you may find that,

		l.	s.	d.
9	yards at 5 d. the yard will come to	0	3	9
50		1	0	10
800		16	13	4
3000		62	10	0
10000		208	6	8

Quest. 3.

At 3 l. the Tun, what will 80 Tun amount unto?

Seek 3 pound at the head of the Table, and against 80 in the first Column you shall find 240 pound, and so much will 80 Tun Cost.

In like manner. At

l.	Tun	l.
2	the Tun will come to	0120
4		1600
5		4500
10		0800

Quest. 4.

If I buy 30 Points for 1 s. 10 d. 2 c. what is that a Point?

Look for 30 (the number of Points bought)

bought) in the first Column towards the left hand, then cast your eye along that line (towards your right hand) till you find the Sum of money which your Points cost, namely 1 s. 10 d. 2 q. which Sum you will find in the third Column from the first, at the head whereof stands three farthings; So that each Point cost three farthings.

Quest. 3.

If 50. Quarts of Wine, cost me 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. what is that a Quart?

Look for 50. in the first Column of the Table, then cast your eye on the other Columns in that line in which 50. stands, till you find in that line 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. which when you have found, look what Sum stands at the top of the Column, for that is the price of the Quart.

So in your Example 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. will be found to stand against 50. (in the first Column) in that Column that hath 9 d. at the head thereof; So that 9 d. is the price of one quart.

And so you may find that,

K. 2

If

			l. s. d.	
800	Yards of Tape		0 16 8	1 q.
60	Brass Nails		0 3 9	3 q.
500	Pound of Sugar		8 6 8	4 d.
If 40	Yards of Baize		1 13 4	10 d.
9	Gallons of wine		1 16 0	4 d.
800	Ells of Holland		360 0 0	9 s.
1000	Books		41 13 4	10 s.

Quest. 6.

A Retailer buyes 700 Pound weight of Sugar, which cost him 11 l. 13 s. 4 d. by the selling of which, by Retail, he is resolved to gain 8 l. 15 s. at what price by the Pound must he sell his Sugar to make that profit?

	l. s. d.
The Sugar cost him	11 13 4
To which add the profit he would make	8 15 0
The Sum is	20 8 4

Now the Question will be,

If 700 Pound weight of Sugar, cost 20 l. 8 s. 4 d. what is that the Pound weight?

Look in the first Column of the Table for 700 and turn over the leaves, till you find 20 l. 8 s. 4 d. stand against 700, which sum of 20 l. 8 s. 4 d. you shall find

to stand against 700 in that Column that hath 7 Pence at the head; so that if he sell his 700 Pound of Sugar for 7 d. the Pound, he will gain by his Parcel 8 l. 15 s.

These and such like Questions, where the real number, both of the Price, and also of the Quantity of the Commodity bought or sold are found in the Table, and are, you see, resolved without the help of Pen, Ink, and Paper (by inspection only) but those which follow, where either the real number of the Quantity, or the real sum of the Price (or both) cannot be found exactly in the Table, then the assistance of Addition (which every man almost can perform) will be required, as by the following Questions will appear.

Quest.

At 5 d. the Pound, what will 735 Pound amount to ?

Look in the Column that hath 5 pence at the head thereof, and you shall find, that at 5 d. the pound weight

K 3

700

$$\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 30 \\ 5 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 700 \\ 30 \\ 5 \end{array}} \right\} \text{Pounds weight will come to } \left\{ \begin{array}{r} 14 \ 11 \ 8 \\ 00 \ 12 \ 6 \\ 00 \ 2 \ 1 \end{array} \right.$$

735

In all 15 6 3

So that 735 Pound, at 5 d. the Pound will come to 15 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Quest. 8.

At 4 s. the Ream, what shall 6483 Reams come to ?

Look into the Column of 4 s. and you shall find that

5000	} Reams will come to	1000	0	0
1000		200	0	0
400		80	0	0
80		16	0	0
3		0	12	0
<hr/> 6483		<hr/> 1296 12 0		

These two last questions are such where the real quantity to be bought or sold could not

not be found in the Table in one entire Sum, the like course (by addition) must be taken when the real price cannot be found in one entire Sum, as in these questions following.

Quest. 9.

At 7 d. 3 q. the quart, what will 200 quarts, or 50 gallons amount unto?

Look in the Column of 7 Pence, and you shall find that,

		l.	s.	d.
200 quarts at	{ 7 d. }	comes to	{ 5	16
	{ 3 q. }		{ 0	12
				6

In all — 6 8 6

So that at 7 d. 3 q. the quart 200 quarts or 50 gallons will amount unto 6 l. 8 s. 6 d.

Quest. 10.

At 7 l. 17 s. 9 d. 1 q. the hundred weight of any commodity, what will nine hundred weight come to?

£ 4

Nine

	l.	s.	d.	q.		l.	s.	d.	q.
Nine	5	0	0	0	comes to	45	0	0	0
hun-	2	0	0	0		18	0	0	0
dred	0	10	0	0		4	10	0	0
weigh	0	7	0	0		3	3	0	0
at.	0	0	9	0		0	6	9	0
	0	0	0	1		0	0	2	1
	<hr/>					<hr/>			
	7	17	9	1		70	19	11	1

These two last Questions are such where the real price of the Commodity could not be exactly found in the Table in one Sum, the Questions following shall be such where neither Price nor Quantity can be exactly found in the Table in one Sum, and in them are all the varieties that can be proposed.

Quest. 10.
At 7 s. 3 d. the Yard, What will 37 Yards come to?

	l.	s.	d.
30 } 7 Shillings	10	10	0
30 } at 3 Pence	0	7	6
7 } 7 Shillings	2	9	0
7 } 3 Pence	0	1	9
	<hr/>		

In all 13 8 3

Quest.

But this question it being as intricate as I could put, may be much abbreviated; for 5 l. 12 s. 11 d. 3 q. wants but 1 q. of 6. Pound, wherefore if you compute what 162 Tun will amount unto at 8 l. the Tun, and from the sum thereof subtract what a 162 Tun at 1 q. the Tun will amount unto, the remainder will answer the question. As in the following work.

Tun	l.	s.	d.	q.		l.	s.	d.	q.
100						500	0	0	0
60	At 8	0	0	0	comes to	300	0	0	0
2						10	0	0	0
162	At 1	0	0	0		162	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	half	972	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0					

Tun	l.	s.	d.	q.		l.	s.	d.	q.
100						0	2	1	0
60	At 3 q	per Tun			comes to	0	1	3	0
2						0	0	0	2

This subtracted from 972 l.	0	3	4	2
Leaves	971	16	7	2

As before, and above half of the Labour saved. Quest,

Quest. 12.

If 1000 Books, Paper, Printing, and all other incident charges, stand me in 245 l. 16 s. 8 d. at what rate must I sell these Books by Retail, that I may make 30 l. in the 100 l. profit of my money laid out?

To the 245 l. 16 s. 8 d. add the profit required, that is for the 200 l. 60 l. profit, and for the 45 l. 16 s. 8 d. say 14 l. (which is somewhat too much, but it will signifie little in this case :) these added together make 319 l. 16 s. 8 d. As appears.

The Impression cost	245	16	8
Profit for the 200 l.	60	0	0
Profit for the 45 l.	14	0	0
In all	319	16	8

Now the Question will be,
If 1000 Books cost (or amount to) 319 l. 16 s. 8 d. What is that a Book?

Look in the Columns of the Table, till you find the nearest sum (which is less)
to

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to 319 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* to stand against 1000, thus turning over the Table, you shall find 300 *l.* to stand against 1000, in that Column that hath 6 *s.* at the head thereof, which 300 *l.* and 6 *s.* set down, as you see is done, in the Example following. Then there remains 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Look in the Column of the Table against 1000, till you find the nearest Sum to 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* which you shall find to be 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* under 4 Pence, set this 4 *d.* under the 6 *s.* Then have you yet 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* wanting of your Sum, which look for in the Columns against 1000, and you shall find 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* (which is but 10 *d.* more in the whole) to stand against 1000, in the Column that hath 3 Farthings over it, wherefore set 3 *q.* under the two other Sums, and add them together, and you shall find their Sum to be 6 *s.* 4 *d.* 3 *q.* At which rate you may sell your Books, and have 30 *l.* in the 100 *l.* profit for your Money.

Example

Example.

	l.		l.	s.	d.	q.
1000 — at	300 —		0	6	0	0
	16 13 4		0	0	4	0
	3 2 6		0	0	0	0
	319 15 10		0	6	4	3

A Table

A Table for buying and selling any thing by the Hundred.

d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	2	4	9	1	4	6	4
	2	0	4	8		2	4	8	8
	3	0	7	0		3	4	11	0
1	0	0	9	4	10	0	4	13	4
	1	0	11	8		1	4	15	8
	2	0	14	0		2	4	18	0
	3	0	16	4		3	5	0	4
2	0	0	18	8	11	0	5	2	8
	1	1	1	0		1	5	5	0
	2	1	3	4		2	5	7	4
	3	1	5	8		3	5	9	8
3	0	1	8	0	12	0	5	12	0
	1	1	10	4		1	5	14	4
	2	1	12	8		2	5	16	8
	3	1	15	0		3	5	19	0
4	0	1	17	4	13	0	6	1	4
	1	1	19	8		1	6	3	8
	2	2	2	0		2	6	6	0
	3	2	4	4		3	6	8	4
5	0	2	6	8	14	0	6	10	8
	1	2	9	0		1	6	13	0
	2	2	11	4		2	6	15	4
	3	2	13	8		3	6	17	8
6	0	2	16	0	15	0	7	0	0
	1	2	18	4		1	7	2	4
	2	3	0	8		2	7	4	8
	3	3	3	0		3	7	7	0
7	0	3	5	4	16	0	7	9	4
	1	3	7	8		1	7	11	8
	2	3	10	0		2	7	14	0
	3	3	12	4		3	7	16	4
8	0	3	14	8	17	0	7	18	8
	1	3	17	0		1	8	1	0
	2	3	19	4		2	8	3	4
	3	4	1	8		3	8	5	8
9	0	4	4	•	18	0	8	8	0

The Use of this Table.

IF you buy any thing by the Hundred; (which is 112 l.) you may know what it cost by the Pound; or if you buy any Commodity at so much the Pound, you may know the price of the Hundred.

Example 1. At 4 d. 3 c. the Pound, what is that the great Hundred?

Look in the Table for 4 d. 3 q. in the first Column, and against it in the second, you shall find 2 l. 4 s. 4 d. and so much will 112 l. cost.

Again, If a hundred weight cost 4 l. 1 s. 8 d. what is that the Pound?

Look in the Table for 4 l. 1 s. 8 d. in the second Column, and right against it in the first Column, you shall find 8 d. 3 q. and so much it is by the Pound.

Example 2. One buyes a hundred weight of a Commodity for 4 l. 1 s. 8 d. which he retails again at 10 d. the Pound, what doth he get by selling a hundred weight?

A hundred weight at 10 d. the Pound, comes to 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. from which take 4 l. 1 s. 8 d. there remains 11 s. 8 d. and so much doth the Retailer gain.

A

**A Table of Expences or Wages, shewing, by
what you spend or pay by the Day, it comes
to by the Week, Moneth, or Year.**

		By the Week.			
		l.	s.	d.	q.
Farthings by the Day, is	1	0	0	1	3
	2	0	0	3	2
	3	0	0	5	1
Pence by the Day, is	1	0	0	7	0
	2	0	1	2	0
	3	0	1	9	0
	4	0	2	4	0
	6	0	2	11	0
	7	0	3	6	0
	8	0	4	1	0
	9	0	4	8	0
	10	0	5	3	0
	11	0	5	10	0
	11	0	6	5	0
Shillings by the Day, is	1	0	7	0	0
	2	0	14	0	0
	3	1	1	0	0
	4	1	8	0	0
	5	1	15	0	0
	6	2	2	0	0
	7	2	9	0	0
	8	2	16	0	0
	9	3	3	0	0
	10	3	10	0	0
	11	3	17	0	0
	12	4	4	0	0
	13	4	11	0	0
	14	4	18	0	0
	15	5	5	0	0
	16	5	12	0	0
	17	5	19	0	0
	18	6	6	0	0
	19	6	13	0	0
	20	7	0	0	0

By the Moneth.				By the Year.			
l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
0	0	7	0	0	7	7	1
0	1	8	0	0	15	2	2
0	1	9	0	1	2	9	3
0	2	4	0	1	10	5	0
0	8	8	0	3	0	10	0
0	7	0	0	4	11	3	0
0	9	4	0	6	1	8	0
0	11	8	0	7	12	1	0
0	14	0	0	9	2	6	0
0	16	4	0	10	12	11	0
0	18	8	0	12	3	4	0
1	1	0	0	13	13	9	0
1	3	4	0	15	4	2	0
1	5	8	0	16	14	7	0
1	8	0	0	18	5	0	0
2	16	0	0	36	10	0	0
4	4	0	0	54	15	0	0
5	12	0	0	73	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	91	5	0	0
8	8	0	0	109	10	0	0
9	16	0	0	127	15	0	0
11	4	0	0	146	0	0	0
12	12	0	0	164	5	0	0
14	0	0	0	182	10	0	0
15	8	0	0	200	15	0	0
16	16	0	0	219	0	0	0
18	4	0	0	237	5	0	0
19	12	0	0	255	10	0	0
21	0	0	0	273	15	0	0
22	8	0	0	292	0	0	0
23	16	0	0	310	5	0	0
25	4	0	0	328	10	0	0
26	12	0	0	346	15	0	0
28	0	0	0	365	0	0	0

*The USE of the TABLE of
EXPENCES or WAGES.*

MAny Questions may be resolved by this Table, more than I have Room in this place to insert. But I will make it plain by a few.

I. If I spend, lay out, in House-keeping, pay for Servants Wages, or otherwise disburse of 11 d. a day? How much is that a Week, a Month, and at the Years end?

In the first row or column of the Table find 11 d. which you shall find to be the last line of that part of the column which hath Pence by the day written against it, and against 11 d. you shall find that it comes to 6 s. 5 d. by the week, 1 l. 5 s. 8 d. by the moneth and 16 l. 14 s. 7 d. by the year.

In like manner 9 s. by the day, is 3 l. 3 s. by the week, 12 l. 12 s. by the moneth. 164 l. 5 s. by the year.

And so again,

		l.	s.	d.	q.	
3 farthings	}	by the	1	2	9	3
9 pence		day is	13	13	9	0
17 shillings			3	10	15	0

} by the year.

[11.]

I. If I spend 11 s. 3 d. 2 q. a day, How much is that a week, month, and year?

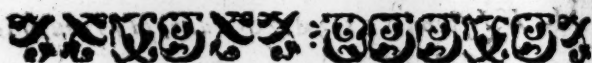
You must take your sums severally out of the Table, and you shall find,

A Week.				A Year.			
l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
11 s.	23	17	0	200	15	0	0
3 d.	0	0	9	4	11	3	0
2 q.	0	0	3	0	15	2	2
<hr/>				<hr/>			
3	19	0	2	206	1	5	2

Thus you see that 11 s. 3 d. 2 q. a day, is 3 l. 19 s. 0 d. 2 q. by the week. And 206 l. 1 s. 5 d. 2 q. by the Year.

III. If I receive by way of Pension or have an Annuity of 73 pound a year, How much may I spend a day, to make even at the years end?

Look in the last Column of the Table till you find 73 l. which you shall find to stand against 4 s. in the first Column, &c. So much may he spend a day, and leave himself not a farthing at the years end.



A Computation shewing the beginning of every Kings Reign from the Conquest, together with the Year of Christ, answering to every Year of each Kings Reign, the Years beginning at the 25th. of *March*.

William the Conquerour began his Reign the 15. of Octob. 1066. and therefore had Reigned one year complet, 15. Octob. 1067.			8	1074
			9	1075
			10	1076
			11	1077
			12	1078
			13	1079
			14	1080
			15	1081
A	N. Reg.	An. Dom.	16	1082
1		1067	17	1083
2		1068	18	1084
3		1069	19	1085
4		1070	20	1086
5		1071	10 Months, 21 Days. His Reign ended the 9th. Sep. 1087.	
		1072		
7		1073		
				William

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

	7	1107
William Rufus <i>legan</i>	8	1108
<i>bis</i> Reign Septemb.	9	1109
9th. 1087.	10	1110

	11	1111	
<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dum.</i>	12	1112
1	1088	13	1113
2	1089	14	1114
3	1090	15	1115
4	1091	16	1116

5	1092	17	1117
6	1093	18	1118
7	1094	19	1119
8	1095	20	1120
9	1096	21	1121
10	1097	22	1122
11	1098	23	1123
12	1099	24	1124

11 Months 18 Dayes.	25	1125
	26	1126

Her. 1. Aug. 1. 1100.	27	1127
-----------------------	----	------

<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dum.</i>	28	1128
1	1101	29	1129
2	1102	30	1130
3	1103	31	1131
4	1104	32	1132
5	1105	33	1133
6	1106	34	1134

L 3

35

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

35	1135	2	1156
4 Months, 12 Days.		3	1157
		4	1158
Steph. Dec. 2.	1135	5	1159
An. Reg.	An. Dom.	6	1160
1	1136	7	1161
2	1137	8	1162
3	1138	9	1163
4	1139	10	1164
5	1140	11	1165
6	1141	12	1166
7	1142	13	1167
8	1143	14	1168
9	1144	15	1169
10	1145	16	1170
11	1146	17	1171
12	1147	18	1172
13	1148	19	1173
14	1149	20	1174
15	1150	21	1175
16	1151	22	1176
17	1152	23	1177
18	1153	24	1178
11 Months, 20 Days.		25	1179
		26	1180
Hen. 2. Oct. 25	1154	27	1181
		28	1182
An. Reg.	An. Dom.	29	1183
1	1155	30	1184

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

156	31	1185	9	1208
157	32	1186	10	1209
158	33	1187	11	1210
159	34	1188	12	1211
160	9 Months, 5 Days.		13	1212
161			14	1213
162	Rich. I. July 9.	1189.	15	1214
163	An. Reg.	An. Dom.	16	1215
164	1	1190	17	1216
165	2	1191	7 Months, 0 Days.	
166	3	1192		
167	4	1193	Hen. 3. Oct. 19. 1216.	
168	5	1194		
169	6	1195	An. Reg.	An. Dom.
170	7	1196	1	1217
171	8	1197	2	1218
172	9	1198	3	1219
173	9 Moneths, 19 Days.		4	1220
174			5	1221
175	John Apr. 6.	1199.	6	1222
176	An. Reg.	An. Dom.	7	1223
177	1	1200	8	1224
178	2	1201	9	1225
179	3	1202	10	1226
180	4	1203	11	1227
181	5	1204	12	1238
182	6	1205	13	1239
183	7	1206	14	1230
184	8	1207	15	1231
185			L	16

A Computation of every Kings Reign:

16	1232	45	1261
17	1233	46	1262
18	1234	47	1263
19	1235	48	1264
20	1236	49	1265
21	1237	50	1266
22	1238	51	1267
23	1239	52	1268
24	1240	53	1269
25	1241	54	1270
26	1242	55	1271
27	1243	56	1272
28	1244	1 Moneth, 0 Dayes.	
29	1245		
30	1246	Ed. 1. Nov. 16. 1272.	
31	1247	An. Reg.	An. Dom.
32	1248	1	1273
33	1249	2	1274
34	1250	3	1275
35	1251	4	1276
36	1252	5	1277
37	1253	6	1278
38	1254	7	1279
39	1255	8	1280
40	1256	9	1281
41	1257	10	1282
42	1258	11	1283
43	1259	12	1284
44	1260	13	1285

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

261	14	1286	5	1312
262	15	1287	6	1313
263	16	1288	7	1314
264	17	1289	8	1315
265	18	1290	9	1316
266	19	1291	10	1317
267	20	1292	11	1318
268	21	1293	12	1319
269	22	1294	13	1320
270	23	1295	14	1321
271	24	1296	15	1322
272	25	1297	16	1323
273	26	1298	17	1324
274	27	1299	18	1325
275	28	1300	19	1326
276	29	1301	7 Moneths, 9 Dayes.	
277	30	1302		
278	31	1303	Edw. 3. Jan. 25. 1326	
279	32	1304	An. Reg. An. Dom.	
280	33	1305	1	1327
281	34	1306	2	1328
282	8 Moneths, 9 Dayes.		3	1329
283			4	1330
284	Edw. 2. July 7. 1307		5	1331
285	An. Reg. An. Dom.		6	1332
286	1	1308	7	1333
287	2	1309	8	1334
288	3	1310	9	1335
289	4	1311	10	1336
290				11

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

11	1337	40	1366
12	1338	41	1367
12	1339	42	1368
14	1340	43	1369
15	1341	44	1370
16	1342	45	1371
17	1343	46	1372
18	1344	47	1373
19	1345	48	1374
20	1346	49	1375
21	1347	50	1376
22	1348	5 Months 7 Dayes.	
23	1349	R. 2. June 21. 1377.	
24	1350	An. Reg.	An. Dom.
25	1351	1	1378
26	1352	2	1379
27	1353	3	1380
28	1354	4	1381
29	1355	5	1382
30	1356	6	1383
31	1357	7	1384
32	1358	8	1385
33	1359	9	1386
34	1360	10	1387
35	1361	11	1388
36	1362	12	1389
37	1363	13	1390
38	1364	14	1391
39	1365		15
3			

A Computation of every Kings Reign:

366	15	1392	H. 5. Mar. 20. 1412.	
367	16	1393		
368	17	1394	<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dom.</i>
369	18	1395	1	1413
370	19	1396	2	1414
371	20	1397	3	1415
372	21	1398	4	1416
373	22	1399	5	1417
374	3 Moneths, 14 Days.		6	1418
375			7	1419
376	Hen. 4. Sep. 29. 1399.		8	1420
	<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dom.</i>	9	1421
7.	1	1400	5 Moneths, 24 Days.	
r.	2	1401		
8	3	1402	Hen. 6. Aug. 31. 1422.	
9	4	1403	<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dom.</i>
0	5	1404	1	1423
	6	1405	2	1424
	7	1406	3	1425
	8	1407	4	1426
	9	1408	5	1427
	10	1409	6	1428
	11	1410	7	1429
	12	1411	8	1430
	13	1412	9	1431
			10	1432
	6 Months, 3 Days.		11	1433
			12	1434
			13	1435
			14	

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

14	1436	Edw. 4. Mar. 4.	1460.
15	1437		
16	1438	<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dom.</i>
17	1439	1	1461
18	1440	2	1462
19	1441	3	1463
20	1442	4	1464
21	1443	5	1465
22	1444	6	1466
23	1445	7	1467
24	1446	8	1468
25	1447	9	1469
26	1448	10	1470
27	1449	11	1471
28	1450	12	1472
29	1451	13	1473
30	1452	14	1474
31	1453	15	1475
32	1454	16	1476
33	1455	17	1477
34	1456	18	1478
35	1457	19	1479
36	1458	20	1480
37	1459	21	1481
38	1460	22	1482

6 Moneths, 16 Days.

1 Moneth, 8 Days.

R. 3.

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

R. 3. June 22. 1485. 21 1506

22 1507

An. Reg. An. D. m. 23 1508

1 1484 8 Moneths, 19 Days.

2 1485

2 Moneths, 5 Days.

Hen. 8. Apr. 22. 1509

An. Reg. An. Dom.

Hen. 7 Aug. 23. 1485 1 1510

An. Reg. An. Dom. 2 1511

1 1486 3 1512

2 1487 4 1513

3 1488 5 1514

4 1489 6 1515

5 1490 7 1516

6 1491 8 1517

7 1492 9 1518

8 1493 10 1519

9 1494 11 1520

10 1495 12 1521

11 1496 13 1522

12 1497 14 1523

13 1498 15 1524

14 1499 16 1525

15 1500 17 1526

16 1501 18 1527

17 1502 19 1528

18 1503 20 1529

19 1504 21 1530

20 1505 22 1531

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

23	1532	Mar. July 6. 1553.	1
24	1533	An.Reg. An.Dom.	2
25	1534	1	3
26	1535	2	4
27	1536	3	5
28	1537	4	6
29	1538	5	7
30	1539	4 Months, 22 Day.	8
31	1540		9
32	1541	Eliz. Nov. 17. 1558.	10
33	1542	An.Reg. An.Dom.	11
34	1543	1	12
35	1544	2	13
36	1545	3	14
37	1546	4	15
10 Months, 1 Day.		5	16
Elw. 6. Jan. 28 1546.		6	17
An.Reg. An.Dom.		7	18
1	1547	8	19
2	1548	9	20
3	1549	10	21
4	1550	11	22
5	1551	12	23
6	1552	13	24
5 Months, 19 Days.		14	25
		15	26
		16	27
		17	28
		18	29

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

53.	18	1576	Jac. Mar. 24. 1602.	
Dom.	19	1577		
54	20	1578	<i>An. Reg.</i>	<i>An. Dom.</i>
55	21	1579	1	1603
56	22	1580	2	1604
57	23	1581	3	1605
58	24	1582	4	1606
ay.	25	1583	5	1607
	26	1584	6	1608
58.	27	1585	7	1609
m.	28	1586	8	1610
59	29	1587	9	1611
60	30	1588	10	1612
61	31	1589	11	1613
62	32	1590	12	1614
63	33	1591	13	1615
64	34	1592	14	1616
65	35	1593	15	1617
66	36	1594	16	1618
67	37	1595	17	1619
68	38	1596	18	1620
69	39	1597	19	1621
70	40	1598	20	1622
71	41	1599	21	1623
72	42	1600	22	1624
73	43	1601		
74	44	1602		

4 Months, 15 Days.

0 Moneths, 3 days

Car.

A Computation of every Kings Reign.

Car. 1. Mar. 27. 1625.		Moneths above 21.	
An. Reg.	An. D m.	Years according to 28. dayes p. r. mens.	
1	1625		
2	1626		
3	1627	Car. 2. Jan. 30 1648	
An. Reg.	An. D m.	An. Reg.	An. D m.
4	1628	1	1649
5	1629	2	1650
6	1630	3	1651
7	1631	4	1652
8	1632	5	1653
9	1633	6	1654
10	1634	7	1655
11	1635	8	1656
12	1636	9	1657
12	1637	10	1658
14	1638	11	1659
15	1639	12	1660
16	1640	13	1661
17	1641	14	1662
18	1642	15	1663
19	1643	16	1664
20	1644	17	1665
21	1645	18	1666
22	1646	19	1667
23	1647	20	1668
24	1648	21	1669
King Charls died the		22	1670
30 of Jan. 1648.		23	1671
having Raigned 11.			

FINIS.

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